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FRENCH GOSSIP.

CLOSING HOURS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MORE ABOUT DISSOLUTION—M. MADIER DE MONTJAU AND M. GAMBETTA—AN ADVOCATE OF PRINCIPLES—DECLINE OF THE CATHOLIC POWER IN BAVARIA—RECENT DEATHS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 26, 1875.

The Assembly having settled the question of dissolution for the present, by voting an adjournment to the 4th of November, a number of Deputies who were silent when there was yet time are now very much concerned about the dissolution. No sooner was the matter irrevocably disposed of than all sorts of propositions sprang into existence, the members of the Left showing themselves zealous partisans of a final separation of this body. Late events have shown conclusively, I think, that I was not wrong, nearly a year ago, in saying that a great many Deputies were apparently in favor of dissolution who were in reality strongly opposed to that measure. Indeed, only eighty-four members of the Left voted in favor of holding the general elections in December next. But 300 or more claim that a prolongation of this Assembly would be an outrage and a scandal, and, when too late, as I have above remarked, they bring up the question of dissolution, for the sole purpose of deceiving the people. After several others, that old radical paladin, Madier De Montjau, entered the tribune to demand an immediate dissolution, and the reception that he received from his friends of the Left demonstrated the fact they were far from sincere in their professions. Some curious scenes occurred. M. Gambetta was put in a towering rage because M. Madier spoke on his own account, without consulting his party leader, and when M. Gambetta gets in a rage he shows it in every part of his body. His Southern origin then exhibits itself very plainly. He grows very much excited, strikes the air with his arms, slaps his thigh, jumps up from his seat, and goes through a great variety of wild antics, while his throat and head seem to swell like those of a furious turkey-cock. Gambetta was thoroughly angry with M. Madier de Montjau, but the old man went on all the same. He intimated that he was asked to believe in the professions of the Right Centre and the Left, so often repeated during the past year, and wanted to know why it was that, after having cried "dissolution" from the housetops for so long a time, they should adjourn it to the Greek kalends when asked to vote it. But M. Madier did not believe in the professions of his colleagues, and never placed the slightest dependence upon them. His main object was to unmask the men whom he sufficiently designated as *farceurs*, but but without using that unparliamentary word. M. Madier was hooted on his own side of the house and put down on the other side, after which a resolution was adopted which excluded all further dissolution propositions until after the vacation. The Assembly then began upon the Senate bill which is now under discussion.

AN ADVOCATE OF PRINCIPLES.

The old "Red" of whom I write never appears in the tribune except to defend his principles, and he is one of the few men here who will not admit the honesty of yielding upon a question of principle, and regards a compromise through motives of policy as decidedly immoral. He stands fearlessly and firmly upon his principles, and in season and out of season is always ready to defend them. No party ties can bind him when his principles are at stake, and hence he is the *bête noire* of his party whenever it feels bound to yield a point in order to form an alliance. M. Madier immediately runs full tilt against such immorality. Such men are like the bull which stood his ground before the railway train—we admire their courage but think very little of their discretion. They pride themselves on their consistency; this old man thinks that he has never been inconsistent in his life. Noel François Alfred Madier de Montjau, Deputy from the Department of Drôme, was born at Nimes in 1814. He was admitted to the bar of Paris, and under the Government of Louis Philippe was noted for his pleas in favor of the Republicans who were involved in the numerous political processes which marked that reign. He was engaged in the defence of Barbes—being the advocate of one of the accused—before the House of Peers, and with Ledru-Rollin refuted the "moral complicity" theory so strongly urged by Procureur Général Hébert in the Dupoty affair. In 1848 he took an active part in the Reformist and Revolutionary banquets then held. In the elections for the Constituent Assembly he received 106,000 votes in Paris and 60,000 in the Pas-de-Calais, and was then elected in the Department of Saone-et-Loire. Here, let me remark *en passant*, a man can be a candidate in as many departments as he pleases, and then choose the one he likes best to represent. M. Thiers was elected by twenty-seven different constituencies. After the option of such candidates supplementary elections are held to fill the vacancies. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly also, taking a place beside his friend Michel De Bourges, whose pupil he professed to be, and at that time delivered his famous speech upon the freedom of the press and of reunion. After the *coup d'état* he took refuge in Belgium, and, having refused to take advantage of the subsequent amnesty, only came back to France after the fall of the Empire. On the 8th of February, 1871, he presented himself as the Republican candidate for Drôme, and terminated his electoral address as follows: "My loyal aid is pledged in advance to the men, whoever they may be, who will loyally serve the Republic, and my energetic opposition to its enemies, whoever they may be. You know my ideas; I leave nothing equivocal. In electing me you will do the same. You will declare once more that France wants no more masters, and that she means to recover all her necessary liberties. *Vive la Republique!*" He was elected upon this platform, and took his seat upon the extreme Left. He represents in this Assembly the Republican generation of 1848, with its absolute principles, its resistant attitude, its blind confidence in the heroism of the masses, and its ardent, high-sounding, but somewhat empty eloquence. He belongs to the small group of "irreconcilables" who refused to vote the Wallon Constitution, although it had the founding of the Republic for its object, adopted by the Republican Party. This constitution might found *a* Republic for all that he knew or cared, but it was not favorable to the sort of a Republic wanted by Madier De Montjau. This old man and Louis Blanc, with one or two more, are thorns in the side of Gambetta, who will not be at all sorry to see their mortal coils finally shuffled off.

THE CATHOLICS IN BAVARIA.

Some astonishment is caused here by the sudden change that has come over the Catholic party in Bavaria. The last elections did not result in the triumph of the Ultramontanes as it was supposed, and there are many evidences of a weakening on the part of the Catholics. Of course this afflicts the Ultramontanes of France, and their organs try to explain the fact on the ground of policy. The party, they think, is merely making a show of submission as a *ruse de guerre*, and will soon make another and stronger attack. If it is true that the Archbishop of Breslau has made his submission to the ecclesiastical laws of the Empire, or at least promises not to oppose them, there is reason to think that the crisis is passing. Some of the more moderate journals say that the Catholics had resolved to make some very large concessions for the sake of peace, but this was not appreciated by the Government. With its usual arrogance the Government publicly declared that these concessions were submissions, and a confession of defeat, which, say the organs in question, has deeply wounded the Catholics of Bavaria, who were trying to show Christian sentiments. I do not think that there is any great amount of doubt regarding the defeat of the Ultramontanes, and their concessions were probably owing to the fact that a forced submission later on would be more onerous than one which had the appearance of being voluntary.

RECENT DEATHS.

Within the past few days we have had several sudden deaths, some of the victims being persons of note. Thursday afternoon, Admiral Exelmans, Maritime Prefect of Rochfort, went out riding on a young and restive horse, and was thrown from the saddle, striking upon his head. The Admiral died on Saturday. His father, the illustrious Marshal Exelmans, who figured in the last battles of 1815, died in 1852, from a similar fall. The Vicomtesse Exelmans, with her children, was at Saint Galmier when the fatal news came. Admiral Vicomte Exelmans was born in 1816, and followed the example of his father, the hero of Rocquencourt, in serving his country. After reaching the rank of Admiral upon the sea, he was placed in command of the Rhine flotilla, and was there in 1870 when the war began. He destroyed his gun-boats after the defeat of Woerth, and entered Strassburg with his sailors, placing himself under the orders of Gen. Ulrich. He assisted with great heroism throughout the siege of this town. Saturday afternoon, the Vicomte de Beaumont-Vassy entered the publishing house of M. Sartorius, No. 27 Rue de Seine, to ask about his new book, announced to appear on that day. The publisher said that the work was ready, and taking up a copy, handed it across the counter to the author. He had barely opened it when his mouth was filled with blood; he sank down upon the floor and before a doctor could arrive was dead. M. De Beaumont-Vassy, formerly Prefect of Aisne, was the author of several interesting works, among which may be cited *The Secret Memoirs of the Fourteenth Century*, *L'Histoire Intime des Second Empire*, and *Les Papiers Curieux d'un Homme De Cour*. Another of death's recent victims is M. Athanase Coquerel, whose name is familiar on your side of the Atlantic. This eloquent Pastor died in the South of France where he had gone for his health. He had been for some time feeble, and complained the other day that he was too weak to remain upon his knees for prayers. The Liberal Protestant party in France loses one of its strongest men in M. Coquerel, and it will not be easy to replace him. His leader is M. Jalabert, but he is a writer rather than an orator. Athanase Josué Coquerel was born at Amsterdam, in 1820, during a voyage that his parents made in Holland. The family is essentially French, and even Parisian in origin. Like his father he entered upon a religious career and became successively editor of the *Lien* and *La Nouvelle Revue de Théologie*. He wrote for the former journal to the last; but since the schism between the liberal and orthodox Protestants, in the Synod of 1872, it has been called *La Renaissance*. In 1864, M. Coquerel published a review of Renan's *Life of Jesus*, which was so moderate in tone as to be regarded as favorable, and he was accused of favoring atheism. In May of that year he was suspended as a Pastor by the Consistory, this article being the cause. I cannot pretend to treat of the theology professed by this really eminent man. He gave his views upon the science in the columns of THE TIMES, and I gave mine a few days later, before his article arrived in Europe. I must leave others to judge how far I refuted, without knowing that I was so doing, upon purely judicial and legislative grounds, the arguments advanced by M. Coquerel. I think his position entirely untenable, and if I had had his article before me, should have taken it up point by point. One leading fault with such men is, that (a common error of our time) everything demanded in the sacred name of religion, must be accorded without question, and they utterly fail to appreciate the position of the legislator. You will have long since given an account of M. Coquerel's life and career, and I need say no more here. He will be greatly missed by his party. I can see no one equal to his rôle. He was a voluminous writer upon various subjects, and only a week before his death published an interesting study upon the drama of Racine.

THE DULL SEASON.

We are in the midst of the dull season, and news is scarce. The few remaining people in the city spend their time in the shade of the Bois de Boulogne or the Champs Elysées. Two brief items concerning the latter to close. The other day a young English girl, with beautiful long braids of hair down her back, was robbed of her locks by a man who cut them off with a razor and escaped. It must be a villainous rascal who could thus fill a pretty girl's heart with despair. Scarcely less curious was the robbery last night of all the costumes in the Alcazar Concert Garden. The loss was only discovered after the performance was about to begin, and the programme of the evening was materially changed.

ARREST OF AN EMBEZZLER.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—William G. Carson, who was brought here yesterday on a charge of embezzlement from J. P. Squire & Co., of East Cambridge, was arrested at St. Louis upon a requisition from the Governor, based upon two indictments found against him by the Grand Jury of Middlesex County, one for embezzling $100,000, and one for embezzling $50,000 from Squire & Co. Carson is taxed in Cambridge for about $40,000 on real estate, which has been attached, a civil action having been commenced for the recovery of the misappropriated funds.

REUNION OF THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—A number of the ex-members of the New-York Seventh Regiment held an informal reunion and banquet last night at the Maison Dorée. It is expected that a permanent organization will soon be formed.

WESTERN RAILROAD SUITS.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 6.—William J. McGavereck has entered suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with damages laid at $12,000, for the closing of Ninth street, in this city. This is a test case. Thirty-five other property-holders on Ninth street are backing him, and if he wins they will sue for damages. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company is about to begin suits in the United States Court against sixteen counties in this State to restrain them from collecting the tax of 1874.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ADDERLY SHIPPING BILL PASSED.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Numerous amendments have been made in committee to the Shipping bill introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Charles Adderly. The bill finally passed this evening without a division of the House.

MORE COTTON MILLS CLOSED AT OLDHAM.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Eighteen additional cotton mills involved in the Oldham strike have closed their doors, and the number of operatives idle is increased to 20,000.

A PROSPECT OF THE NEAR END OF THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, Aug. 7—6 A. M.—An official telegram has been received at the Turkish Embassy here, dated Constantinople, Aug. 5, which states that submissions of the insurgents in Herzegovina, are continually being received by the authorities, and there is every reason to believe that the disturbance will very soon be ended.

MORE TREASURE RECOVERED FROM THE SCHILLER.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Two more kegs of treasure have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Schiller.

ITALY.

FOREIGN CHURCH PROPERTY TO BE CONVERTED INTO ITALIAN RENTES.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The *Opinione* says the foreign ecclesiastical establishments are preparing the necessary deeds for the conversion of their real property into Italian Rentes, in conformity with the law of 1873. The sale of the property of the Irish College will begin on the 11th inst.

SPAIN.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED SOON.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The official gazette will soon publish a ministerial decree appointing a commissioner for Spain to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

GERMANY.

A BALTIMOREAN WINS THE PRIZE IN THE STUTTGART RIFLE-MATCH.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—In the international shooting-match at Stuttgart to-day, Frederick Kramer, of Baltimore, won the silver goblet.

FRANCE.

THE JUDGMENT AGAINST COURBET, THE ARTIST, CONFIRMED.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Court of Appeals has confirmed the judgment by which Courbet, the artist, was ordered to pay the cost of restoring the Vendôme Column.

TURKEY.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS SURROUND TREBIGUE AND BURN PART OF ITS SUBURBS.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—The insurgents in Herzegovina, after several engagements with the Turks, have succeeded in surrounding Trebigue, which is weakly garrisoned. They have already burned part of the suburbs.

GERMANY.

THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN GOING TO ROME.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Post* from Berlin reports that the Bishop of Paderborn, who escaped from Wesel, has arrived at Venloo, in Holland, and will go to Rome. It is rumored that he will receive a Cardinal's hat as a reward for his sufferings.

THE RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE RIVER RISING TWO INCHES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AT MEMPHIS—EIGHTY THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON SAID TO BE LOST IN THE MEMPHIS DISTRICT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 6.—The river here is rising steadily at the rate of two inches in twenty-four hours. The weather is cloudy and threatening. The levee below here, as far down as Friar's Point, is still reported good, the only break being at the cut in the Oldtown levee, through which water is pouring, threatening plantations below. The St. Francis River, at Madison, Ark., had risen four feet at midnight last night, and was rising rapidly. This water comes from the Mississippi River, near New-Madrid, and threatens the fine cotton lands above Helena, on the Arkansas side. Cotton men predict a loss of 80,000 bales in the Memphis district alone, from the present outlook. A letter from the mouth of the White River, 215 miles below here, written on the 4th inst., says it will take one foot more of water to cover half of the cotton outside the levee, one-third of which is now in the water. Behind the levees we can stand three feet without damage. Corn was planted in low places, and is now in the water and lost.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

PROBABLE TRIUMPH OF THE REPUBLICANS—THREATS OF THE DEFEATED DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6.—The Republicans carry the following counties, which elected Democrats in 1874: Wake, Guilford, Lenoir, Greene, Brunswick, Richmond, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Franklin, Gaston, Robeson, and Wayne, making a gain of twenty. A gain of three more would give sixty-one Republican delegates to fifty-nine Democrats. The same gains throughout the western counties will give the Republicans at least ten majority. The Democrats think they are defeated, and are threatening to take advantage of all technicalities, throw out townships in several counties, and give certificates of election to defeated Democrats. Trouble may ensue from such a course, if they have courage to carry out their threats.

THE MAJORITY CONCEDED TO THE DEMOCRATS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6.—The returns from fifty-four counties give a Democratic majority. It is generally conceded that the Democrats will have a good working majority in the convention.

THE REPUBLICANS ONLY LACKING SEVEN OF A MAJORITY ON PRESENT RETURNS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6.—The Republicans gain seventeen and lose one. Seven more are required to give them sixty-one out of 120 delegates. Returns are yet meagre. If the Republicans hold the vote of 1874 it is more than probable they have elected a majority. There will not be more than six majority either way. The popular vote gives 10,000 Republican majority.

THE RESULT STILL IN DOUBT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6.—The election returns received to-day leave the result still in doubt. It is thought that the majority in the convention will be one or two either way.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

INFLATION AND OTHER ELEMENTS IN THE CANVASS.

THE DESTRUCTION TO THE CROPS CLAIMED BY THE DEMOCRATS TO ADVANCE THEIR CAUSE—THE STRENGTH OF THE INFLATIONISTS—WHERE THE TEMPERANCE AND GERMAN VOTERS WILL GO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1875.

There is an old saw that one often hears repeated in a New-England farm-house, "No great loss without some small gain." The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the inflation organ of Ohio, makes an atrocious and cruel application of the trivial spirit of the saw to the devastating floods of the last three days, and figures out a political gain to the rag-money party. It says: "With millions of dollars' worth of crops destroyed by floods in Southern Ohio, it may be imagined that the cry for a return to specie payments will not reach the dimensions of a howl in this section." The farmer's cows break into the turnip patch over night, and the greatly-increased "mess" of milk which the farmer gets in the morning in consequence, leads him to the application of the trite saying for consolation. If he found a rat drowned in a pan of milk he would exclaim, "No great loss without some small gain," and rejoice at the spoiling of the milk to such good purpose. This is about the view the *Enquirer* takes of the destruction of a bountiful harvest and prospective starvation for many thousands of its readers. In despair under a great calamity they are counted to vote the Democratic ticket. Their ticket will be chosen, if at all, by the votes of people in debt, in financial distress, and men out of employment; by unfortunate speculators, and laboring men whose families have known hunger often in the last two years. To this class of people Sam Cary, with smooth tongue and plausible speech, goes from day to day, endeavoring to deceive them with the hope that an increase of "rag-money," and its permanent employment in place of gold, with inflation of prices, which even he does not attempt to limit, would bring them new prosperity. He would tell them anything else that the Father of Lies might invent, so that he might gain their votes. The hopes of the inflationists are based on suffering, stagnation in business, financial gloom, and failure, and it is therefore quite natural that the organ could not easily restrain its rejoicing at the devastations of the great flood.

CHANCES OF SUCCESS FOR SUCH A POLICY.

Can such a political policy succeed? The whole field of Ohio politics is opened by that question. The field is a large one, and has not been carefully surveyed by the organization of either party. It is likely that before election a pretty thorough canvass will have been completed. Meanwhile the political prospects must be measured by the application of a few general facts. Inquire of the "workers" on either side, and they will tell you they are very confident—indeed they have no doubt whatever. Of course, you did not dream they had, least of all that they would say they had. You will find in any town a suave and dignified gentleman who looks as if the wisdom of Solomon might fall from his lips. He will tell you in an oracular manner that Allen will be elected by 30,000, 40,000, or 50,000, as his humor may be. It will be found that he can give no reason for his confidence. He is playing at "bluff" without cards. It is not from such as he that valuable information can be gathered. In every town there are a few quiet, thinking men who can tell, if they will, the real truth about political prospects. Perhaps they have already made a poll of the town. Other men estimate elections upon general theories regarding the mental impressibility of large masses of men under particular circumstances and ideas. Long experience in politics makes some men marvelously accute at estimating the mental operations of large communities, and others have the same power, apparently, as an instinct. They know by perception, rather than by reason. For the most part, unfortunately, the political estimates which soonest reach a "special" are no better than guessing.

HOW THE PEOPLE MAY VOTE.

In the contest in Ohio this year the issues are very simple and sharply defined, and it is easy to classify the voters upon either side; and there are many plain reasons why defeat to the Republicans seems impossible.

To begin with, the vital and leading question with the people is of the currency. Shall it be hard money or soft money? With the politicians the question is simpler: Who shall have the offices? The success of the Democrats means that there shall be a national political controversy concerning the currency of the nation. The election of the Republican ticket means that the country goes toward specie resumption as rapidly as possible, with no questioning and no retrograde movement. For Democracy and inflation all rag-money voters in the Democratic ranks are first to be counted, no matter how many or how few. The number is not known, and nobody even guesses. The entire Catholic vote of the State is confessedly with the Democrats. The *Catholic Telegraph* has announced, "The unbroken, solid vote of the Catholic citizens of the State will be given to the Democracy at the Fall election." The number is, approximately, 50,000. They were Democrats last year and the year before, and so make no gain. Of the "regular members," so to speak, of the Democratic Party who believe, with Senator Thurman, in hard money, not all will vote for Allen. Here and there one is known who will vote for Hayes, and others are known to have the firm intention not to vote any ticket this Fall. Here is an indefinite quantity in the election. The Democrats expect these losses to be inconsiderable, and the Republicans profess no great expectations of gains. The inflation ticket will need a great many more votes than the classes above mentioned will aggregate at the most favorable estimates, and the great recruiting ground will be among Republican soft-money men. Of their prospects of success in this quarter, more will be said in another place. The Republicans will have all who voted the Republican ticket last year except such inflationists as may be induced to follow the blatherskite Cary. There is the uncertain element of inflation again. Two years ago the Liberals had a ticket of their own and gave it 10,000 votes. Last year they nearly all voted with the Democrats. This year they will all vote for Hayes. There can be no doubt about this. It is admitted on all hands. The temperance men will probably divide between the two parties, but in what proportion can hardly be predicted. The Republicans expect the greater number of them. The Germans, who voted last year and the year before with the Democrats, on account of the temperance laws passed by the Republicans, will nearly all be reclaimed this Fall. The Germans are for hard money, and Cary, in his role as demagogue, has very recently, to their great disgust, that of the violent temperance man. The gain to the Republicans from this source will be very important this year, though these Germans were never Democrats, and only voted spasmodically with that party. The Republicans will also make some gains on account of the introduction of the public school question, and the tone of political discussion adopted by the Catholic newspapers.

THE STAY-AT-HOME VOTE.

But the great resource of the Republicans is in the stay-at-home vote of the last two years. The actual number of voters in the State is unknown, but is probably 550,000. In the Presidential election of 1872, 529,498 votes were cast. When Allen was elected two years ago, the aggregate vote was only 448,878. Last year for Secretary of State the vote was 467,425. From this statement it seems 62,000 voters did not vote last year, nor 80,000 the year before. When Thurman was beaten by Hayes in 1867, he received almost 26,000 more votes than Allen had when he was elected. The defeated candidate in 1871 also received nearly 4,000 more votes than elected Allen in 1873. These facts show that by far the greater proportion of those who last year stayed from the polls were Republicans. These facts would justify, under ordinary conditions, the confident assertion that a full poll would insure a Republican victory. It is not to be forgotten that the uncertain influence of inflation will operate with some of this class.

THE CONTEST WITH INFLATION LEFT OUT.

Were the question of inflation wholly removed from the contest there would be no shadow of a doubt that Hayes would be elected. The Democratic Legislature of the State last Winter made as bad a record as possible, and those Republicans who hoped for any reform from the Democrats are thoroughly disgusted. The local issues all favor the Republicans. There are no personal jealousies or rivalries. There is complete accord except on the one question of inflation. How, then, will this disturbing element weigh in the approaching election? Paper currency or gold currency, an elastic, uncertain dollar, or a fixed and certain dollar; soft money or hard money—in short, inflation or no inflation is the only real, live issue. Now it will probably turn out that the gains and losses on this question to each party will not be far from equal. A few Democrats are known to intend to vote for Hayes upon this issue. So a few Republicans are known who will vote for Allen and inflation. The 10,000 Liberals who will vote for Hayes would have voted the Democratic ticket again but for the rag-money platform. This is a direct and palpable gain to the Republicans, which will largely, if not fully, offset the losses through the effects of panic, unfortunate speculations, debts, and hard times upon individual members of the party. Senator Sherman, who is an experienced and clear-headed politician—and not the less a politician because he is a Senator—thinks the Republicans will gain more than they will lose from the inflation issues. He calculates that the hard-money doctrine prevails in the Western Reserve, where the great mass of voters are Republicans, and that the currency question will arouse them and bring out a full vote. "The grand army of the unemployed," about which the Democrats talk, has existed mostly in the large cities and in the mining region in the east of the State.

SENTIMENT OF THE MINING AND OTHER WORKING CLASSES.

As the laboring classes in the large cities have always been Democrats, there is no loss to the Republicans by the effects of Sam Cary's rag-money talk to them. Senator Sherman and Gov. Hayes went into the mining region to open the campaign. At Marion, a "cross-roads" in Lawrence County, during a part of the meeting 5,000 or 6,000 people were present, and most of them had come through the rain, over dreadful roads, from twelve to twenty miles, and they stood unsheltered in the rain through the long speeches. At the same place Sam Cary, a few days earlier, under more favorable circumstances, had an audience of less than 300, by count. Lawrence County has been, till two years ago, heavily Republican. Some of the people told Senator Sherman that last year they believed everything told them by Cary, but they had since discussed the subjects among themselves, and felt they had been wrong. Hayes commanded a brigade raised in this region, and the people promise him 1,000 majority. Senator Sherman felt confident the Democrats would lose in the mining districts nearly all they had hitherto gained. He expects the Republicans to make considerable gains in Hamilton County among all its solid, substantial, business interests. The *Commercial* is doing earnest work in behalf of an honest currency, and it will exert a wholesome influence over a large number of voters. Hassanrek and his *Volksblatt* are also firmly on the side of hard money, and will wield a great influence. There is information that the disaffected German vote at Cleveland which has caused so much trouble to the Republicans in that district, is wholly with that party now on the hard-money platform. One cannot review all the elements of the vote in the State without becoming convinced that Senator Sherman is right in estimating that the Republicans will gain more than they will lose on the issues concerning the currency. Admitting this estimate to be true, the Democrats will not admit it, and the election of Hayes is as certain as any future event can be. For the Democrats have absolutely no resource for gains but inflation. All other political currents, without any doubt, favor the Republicans.

THE CATHOLICS.

The Catholic question, already referred to, came into politics by the passage, last Winter, by the Democratic Legislature, of what is known as the Geghan bill. The title of the law as passed reads: "An act to secure liberty of conscience in matters of religion to persons imprisoned or detained by authority of law." The law provides that no inmate of the public institutions, (jails, prisons, asylums, work-houses, &c.,) shall be compelled to attend religious worship of a form against his or her conscience. The persons having charge of such institutions are to afford equal and ample facilities to all inmates for receiving the ministrations of the authorized clergymen of their own denomination. This is about all of it. But the bill when first introduced provided in effect that all convicts, paupers, and insane persons claiming to be Catholics—all whose parents or guardians elected they should be Catholics, all minors in such institutions whose parents, if dead, had been Catholics—in general all who, if outside the institutions, would be claimed as Catholics, should be set apart in a class for special instruction by the priests in private apartments. All attempts to influence or change their religious belief was forbidden. The law finally passed did nobody any good or harm. It was scarcely more than enacting the provisions of the State Constitution. Hitherto the bill was demanded of the Democratic Party by the Catholic clergy and press. The party was threatened with the loss of Catholic votes if the law was not enacted, and immediately it was passed the Catholic organ of the State promised the solid Catholic vote for the Democrats. In connection with this bill comes up the controversy over the public schools, and the people of Ohio naturally ask, if the Democrats were driven to pass the Geghan bill by "the Church," whether at the same bidding the school system might not be disturbed or crippled. The public discussion of this question has thus far been moderate, but there is a great deal of thinking. It is believed that in some towns of the State the Democrats will lose some of their stanchest adherents because of the undisguised alliance of the Church and party.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Senator Sherman admitted that the Catholic question would have an influence, and very reasonably. He was sorry to have any religious controversies brought into politics, and thought there was no cause for raising this question. He had been inclined to accept that part of the Democratic platform which declared in favor of the integrity of the school system as made in good faith. Every one must know that the adherents of any effort to break down a school system in the State would be completely overwhelmed, and "snowed under" with votes. How much soever the introduction of the question into politics may be deprecated, it is quite certain the voters of the Western Reserve will come to the polls with a little more alacrity on account of the jealousy with which they guard that system by which a State, resting on the intelligence of its citizens, provides the means for every individual born in it to become fit by education to discharge a citizen's duties, and claim a citizen's rights.

THE SPEAKERS IN THE CANVASS.

This letter, grown already too long, shall close with a brief reference to the political work that is in progress. The canvass will not be very vigorously pressed on either side till toward the end of August. Meantime much pains is taken with the organization, at least, of the Republican Party. The Republican State Committee is doing excellent work, and a more effective organization is attempted than was ever made in the State before. Members of the committee say their information is exceedingly cheerful and encouraging. But few outside speakers have yet been arranged for. Gov. Morton is coming next Saturday to Urbana, and will speak a few times in the State. He will probably accept the finance act of last Winter as the end of the currency discussion, and practically, in the Ohio canvass, I believe he will appear as a hard-money man. In fact, I believe he always was one at heart, and will be as much delighted as Senator Thurman to have the ugly question settled before the National Conventions meet next year. Allen and Hayes are the only speakers now laboring very hard. They have appointments in the southern part of the State for several days in advance. I hope for an early opportunity to hear them both, but more especially Sam. Cary, who, I think, must be a great curiosity.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—1 A. M.—Heavy rains prevail in the Middle States and lower lake region, with brisk southerly to westerly winds, and low barometer. Light rains, followed by clearing and cool weather, are reported from the upper lake region, where the barometer has risen, with north to west winds. Generally clear weather continues in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, except local rains in the Lower Mississippi Valleys. Clear weather prevails in the North-west, where the temperature has fallen slightly, with northerly winds. The Ohio River has risen eleven inches at Cincinnati, two feet and a half at Louisville, nine inches at Evansville, and five inches at Paducah. It has fallen rapidly at Marietta and Pittsburg. The Mississippi has risen slightly at the stations between Cairo and Vicksburg, and fallen ten inches at St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, cool, cloudy weather and rain will prevail, with severe local storms, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, rain and lower temperature than on Friday, with brisk to high north-west to south-west winds, followed by clearing weather and rising barometer from Virginia northward to Lake Erie.

For the upper lake region, generally clear weather and northerly to westerly winds, with rising barometer and slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri, and the Ohio valleys, clear or fair weather, stationary or rising temperature, slowly rising barometer, and north to west winds, followed by falling barometer, and southerly winds west of the Upper Mississippi.

For the South Atlantic, Gulf States, and Tennessee partly cloudy warm weather, south-west to north-west winds, slowly rising barometer, and areas of rain except in the southern and central portions of the South Atlantic States.

The Ohio River will rise slowly at stations below Louisville, and fall at stations above Cincinnati. The Mississippi will continue to rise from Cairo to Vicksburg, and the danger will increase during Saturday.

Cautionary signals continue at stations on Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, and stations on the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	65°	68°	3:30 P. M.	85°	83°
6 A. M.	63°	68°	6 P. M.	78°	79°
9 A. M.	69°	76°	9 P. M.	73°	75°
12 M.	77°	82°	12 P. M.	70°	74°

Average temperature yesterday.......75⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......72½°

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

FORMAL DEMAND ON DENISON, BELDEN & CO., CANAL CONTRACTORS, FOR RESTITUTION OF $417,571.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The first step in the suit against Denison, Belden & Co., canal contractors, on the part of the State, was taken to-day by making a formal demand upon the firm for a return to the State of the money claimed by it. Mr. Apgar, Deputy State Treasurer, served upon one of the firm who was in the city to-day, a paper, of which the following is a copy. A similar paper was also served upon the firm at their office in Syracuse, to-day:

ALBANY, N. Y., August 5.

To Henry D. Denison, James J. Belden, A. Caldwell Belden, and Thomas Gale, or either of them:

I hereby demand from you the sum of four hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars, ($417,571,) with interest from the 1st day of January, 1870, heretofore obtained by you without right from the Treasury of the State of New York, under color of a pretended contract between Henry D. Dennison and the People of the State of New York, for removing wall benches, constructing slope, pavement, and retaining wall and straightening the Erie Canal, from Port Schuyler to the lower Mohawk aqueduct.

(Signed) EDGAR K. APGAR,
Deputy Treasurer State of New-York.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

HONORS TO HIS MEMORY.

CELEBRATION OF HIS ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY ON BOTH SIDES THE ATLANTIC—OBSERVANCE IN DUBLIN—EXERCISES IN MANY AMERICAN CITIES—A GREAT MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Memorial celebrations of the hundredth birthday of Daniel O'Connell occurred yesterday in all parts of the world where there are Irish hearts to cherish the memory of the great liberator. The most imposing celebration, of course, was in Dublin, where 40,000 people participated in the ceremonies. In this City there was a largely-attended meeting at Cooper Institute, with a eulogistic and historical address by Rev. Dr. McGlynn. Observances on a lesser scale are reported from the principal Canadian cities and various parts of the United States. No disturbance occurred, except at Dublin, where the Fenian Amnesty Association made themselves somewhat conspicuous, and by their boisterousness the evening ceremonies were brought to a premature end. Our dispatches fully present the features of the day.

THE CELEBRATION AT DUBLIN.

A PROCESSION FIVE MILES LONG—THE FENIAN AMNESTY MEN PREVENT THE LORD MAYOR FROM READING THE ADDRESS—THE EVENING BANQUET BROKEN UP BY THEM.

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.—The O'Connell centenary celebration is continued to-day. The ceremonies began this morning with a grand procession through the various streets.

The numerous organizations, civic and military, which were to take part in the procession began to assemble at an early hour this morning on St. Stephen's green and vicinity. There was much delay, owing to the vast numbers, in forming the line, and the procession did not begin to move until long after 10 A. M., the appointed hour. The line of march was around Merrion square, through Leicester and Nassau streets, College green, past the City Hall, up Cork hill, through Thomas and James streets, Stevens lane, along the quays, through Capel street, Dorset street, and Connor's row, to the site of the national monument to O'Connell on Sackville street. The route was five miles in length, and the procession extended over the entire distance. It is estimated that there were nearly 40,000 people in line. The houses and sidewalks along the route were crowded with dense masses of spectators. There was great cheering as the procession marched past O'Connell's house and the City Hall, where the great liberator delivered his first oration against the Union. The members of the Fenian Amnesty Association marched with a banner at their head hung with chains. Their flags were draped with crape, and other emblems of mourning were displayed. Their appearance attracted general attention, but the demonstration caused no disorder during the progress of the procession. Dr. Isaac Butt and other Home Rule members of Parliament marched with the association.

In Sackville street, as the divisions of the procession, with bands playing, arrived and took up their positions, the scene was grand and stirring. Long before all had arrived the commemoration ceremonies began at the site of the monument. Lord O'Hagan, who was to have delivered the oration of the day, was not able to be present, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin came forward to read it to the assembled multitude. The moment he appeared there was great uproar and confusion. The Fenian amnesty men had moved up to the front of the platform, and, as the Lord Mayor began to speak, they shook the chains attached to their banner in his face, and drowned his voice with shouts of "No Whiggery!" and loud and long-continued cries for Dr. Butt. The Mayor made a second attempt to read the speech, but finding it impossible to make himself heard, withdrew from the platform, and proceeded to his carriage under the protection of the Police.

Dr. Butt, in response to repeated calls, came forward, and made a speech, reviewing the career of O'Connell, and thanking the people for their praiseworthy conduct during the day. He was most enthusiastically cheered.

Speeches were made by Mr. O'Connor Power, member of Parliament for Mayo County, and Mr. Sullivan, member for Louth.

Mr. O'Connor Power, in his speech in Sackville street after the departure of the Mayor, referring to Lord O'Hagan, declared it was an insult to the memory of O'Connell to invite a pensioner of the Government to the platform on such an occasion. O'Connell should be honored as a nationalist and emancipator of Ireland.

The proceedings were then brought to a close, and the vast assemblage peaceably dispersed. With the exception of the scene in front of the platform, there was no serious disturbance throughout the day.

A grand banquet, at which the Lord Mayor presided, was given at the Exhibition Palace this evening. The proceedings were marked by no incident of interest until one of the regular toasts, viz., "The Legislative Independence of Ireland," was reached. This the Lord Mayor announced, and called on Charles Gavan Duffy to respond. Mr. Duffy, on rising, was greeted with tremendous uproar and shouts for Butt. For twenty minutes there was a scene of wild disorder. The Mayor made repeated attempts to gain a hearing, but in vain, and vacated the chair. Dr. Butt then rose and began to speak, when the gas was extinguished and the company dispersed in great confusion before the series of regular toasts was finished.

CRITICISMS OF DR. CROKE'S SERMON.

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.—The sermon delivered by Dr. Croke yesterday is much admired for its eloquence, but is sharply criticised by Liberal Catholics for drawing anew an Ultramontane line which virtually excludes Liberals from the Church.

The Dublin *Mail* says nine parts of the discourse were devoted to the Church and one to O'Connell.

SPIRITED CELEBRATIONS IN BRADFORD AND GLASGOW.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—There were large and spirited celebrations of the O'Connel Centenary to-day in Bradford and Glasgow.

OBSERVANCES IN THIS COUNTRY.

GREAT MEETING IN MUSIC HALL, BOSTON

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The O'Connell meeting at Music Hall to-night was one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. The immense building was crowded to overflowing, and hundreds were unable to gain admission even to the corridors. The Hall was elaborately decorated. Some two hundred persons occupied the platform, including the Committee of Arrangements, Gov. Gaston, Gen. Banks, Gen. Benham, Wm.

Lloyd Garrison, Fathers Lynden, Healey, Flatterly, Griffin, and others. A poem entitled "A Nation's Test," was read by John Boyle O'Reilly, and an oration on the life and services of Daniel O'Connell was delivered by Wendell Phillips, which is pronounced the master effort of Mr. Phillips' life. The day was appropriately observed in Portland, Bangor, and other cities of New-England.

THE OBSERVANCE AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The O'Connell Centennial was celebrated in Martin Hall to-night, under the auspices of the Hibernian, Provident, and United Irishmen Associations. Eloquent and patriotic addresses were made by Dr. James C, Hannan, Mr. Joseph B. Reilly, Mr. James Brice Desmond, Mr. S. Lamb, Mr. Thomas W. Cantwell, Col. John S. Dickerman, and others. The audience was very enthusiastic. Klein's band was present. The proceedings were not over until near midnight.

PONTIFICAL MASS AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell was celebrated in this city to-day. At 9 o'clock in the morning, Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, officiated at the celebration of pontifical mass in St. Joseph's Cathedral, assisted by over half of the Catholic clergy of the city. At St. James Hall in the evening Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, S. C., delivered an oration on the "Life of Daniel O'Connell," before an enthusiastic audience. A number of local dignitaries, including the Mayor, Judges Clinton, Daniels, and Haight, and others, occupied seats on the platform.

PARADE OF MILITARY AND CATHOLIC SOCIETIES AT AUBURN.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The O'Connell Centennial was celebrated here to-day by a parade of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Regiments, N. G., S. N. Y., and the various Catholic societies, under the auspices of the Celtic Literary and Benevolent Society. The procession marched to Burt's Grove, where addresses were made by Mayor Pomeroy, who presided over the meeting, and Hon. Richard O'Gorman. The assemblage was large, delegations being present from different places in Central New York. The day passed off without any violent demonstrations.

DEMONSTRATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 6.—To-night the Catholics of this city held a demonstration at Horticultural Hall, the occasion being a lecture on Daniel O'Connell by Rev. Patrick Byrne under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. Many of the T. A. B. Societies in uniforms, with flags, banners, and music attended. There was a procession of the societies upon the conclusion of the lecture. The demonstration, however, was not a large one.

THE CENTENARY AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The O'Connell Centenary was celebrated here this evening. Many prominent houses and stores were illuminated, and an oration was delivered by Mr. John Moore. A banquet is now in progress, and most of the prominent citizens of Elmira, including the Mayor, are present.

THE DAY OBSERVED AT MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The O'Connell Centenary was celebrated here to-day by a procession of 500 Irishmen. A meeting followed, and an address was made by John O'Mahony, of New-York.

PROCESSION AND A PICNIC AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The O'Connell centennial was celebrated in this city to-day by the O'Connell Benevolent Association with procession and picnic.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 6.—The O'Connell centennial was celebrated here to-day by a grand parade of the Connecticut members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Twenty-five divisions from all parts of the State took part in the celebration, with thirteen bands of music. The display was a fine one.

PARADE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—The O'Connell centennial was celebrated here to-day by a parade of various Catholic societies and an open-air demonstration in Druid Hall Park, which was presided over by Mayor Vansant and attended by about 5,000 persons. Hon. William E. Robinson, of New-York, delivered an address, after which Hon. William Preston, of Baltimore, paid a glowing and eloquent eulogy to the great Irishman.

CELEBRATION AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 6.—The O'Connell centenary celebration in this city passed off in fine style. In the morning services were held in the cathedral, and in the afternoon a general procession of the various Irish societies of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Stillwater, the St. Paul Robert Banks Literary Society, (colored,) the City Council, Board of Education, Fire Department, and a long line of carriages, proceeded to the City Park, where speeches, music, &c., were indulged in. Perhaps the finest speech of the day was delivered by Robert Banks, a colored barber of this city, who gave his personal recollections of O'Connell. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was the fraternization of the colored and Irish citizens, which was hearty and complete.

CELEBRATION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The O'Connell Centennial was celebrated this evening in the Smithsonian Institution grounds, the various Irish societies in uniform having marched thither, accompanied by bands of music. There were many other persons present, among them Commissioners Denison and Ketchum. Several addresses were delivered.

MILITARY AND CIVIC PARADE AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The one hundredth birthday of O'Connell was celebrated by the Irish and Catholic societies in this city, and notwithstanding the heavy rain that fell in the forenoon it proved a grand success. Various military and civic societies paraded the principal streets in great numbers in the forenoon. A grand Union picnic, under the auspices of the Catholic Central Association, was held in the afternoon at the Northern Ohio Fair Grounds, and was attended by many thousand people. An eloquent tribute to the memory of O'Connell was delivered by Judge O'Niel, of New-York. There were no accidents, and the best order prevailed.

SPEECHES AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The countrymen of O'Connell are celebrating his one hundredth birthday this evening, on the grounds of St. Patrick's Academy. Speeches are being delivered by T. J. McDonnell, Hon. J. M. Ashley, Hon. Frank H. Hurd, and Hon. J. C. Lee.

PARADE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The Catholic citizens celebrated the centennial anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell, by a street parade and an entertainment to-night, at which an address was delivered by Bishop Rosecrans.

GENERAL FESTIVITIES AT SAVANNAH, GA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 6.—The Irish societies of Savannah celebrated the O'Connell Centennial at the Fair Grounds, two miles from this city. There was a large attendance. An oration on the life and character of the great patriot was delivered by Mr. T. B. Catherwood, of this city. There was a trotting race, base-ball match, and other amusements during the day. Everything passed off pleasantly.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—The O'Connell Centennial was celebrated here to-day by the Irish societies by a procession and an address by Judge Daly, of Indiana, and a picnic at Woodland Garden.

MASSES AND PROCESSION IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—The O'Connell Centennial was celebrated here by high mass in the morning, and a large procession through the principal streets, ending with a picnic in the afternoon, which was very largely attended.

EXCURSIONS AND A CONCERT AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Aug. 6.—The O'Connell centenary was celebrated here by excursions on land and water, and a grand concert was held this evening.

ENTHTSIASTIC CELEBRATION AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 6.—The O'Connell centenary was celebrated in this city in an enthusiastic manner. Grand mass was held in the various churches, and Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Dublin, preached an eloquent sermon on the liberator in the Notre Dame Cathedral to about 5,000 persons. The city was filled with strangers from the adjoining counties, and everything passed off quietly.

THE OBSERVANCE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 6.—The O'Connell celebration in this city to-day was a grand success. About 10,000 persons were in the procession. A great number of business places were closed, and large crowds lined the streets through which the procession passed. No disturbance of any kind occurred.

WHAT WAS DONE AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 6.—Large numbers from Hamilton and other cities arrived here to-day to join in the O'Connell celebration. After services in the various Catholic churches a crowd assembled at De La Salle Institute, from whence the procession started. Although rain fell heavily the procession was large and enthusiastic. Rev. G. W. Kepper, of Galion, Ohio, was the orator of the day.

THE OBSERVANCES IN THIS CITY.

MEMORIAL MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—ADDRESS BY REV. DR. M'GLYNN ON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF "THE LIBERATOR."

The centenary memorial last night in honor of Daniel O'Connell, "the Liberator of Ireland," at Cooper Institute was, numerically considered, a successful affair, and passed off in a manner highly gratifying to its projectors. The large Hall of the Union was filled to repletion, and a great number of persons outside the building clamored unavailingly for admission. The stage was decorated with a few flags and banners, among them being the war and parade colors of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the superb green national Irish flag presented by the people of Tipperary to this regiment. In front of the central pillar in rear of the platform was a bust of O'Connell, heroic size, with a background of flags. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, with its full detail of field, staff, and line officers, was present in uniform, and the band of the regiment discoursed a variety of Celtic airs. Among the prominent gentlemen on the platform were Hon. Thurlow Weed, Controller Andrew H. Green, Algernon S. Sullivan, Assemblymen John T. McGowan and J. W. Smith, Judge Quinn, Charles Underwood O'Connell, Commissioners Thomas S. Brennan and Thomas Dunlap, ex-Judge White, Col. Cavanagh, Edward J. McGean, and others.

A very large proportion of the audience was composed of ladies, and delegations from the various Irish societies acted as ushers, and, with the Police force in attendance, preserved excellent order throughout the proceedings.

The meeting was called to order by Edward L. Carey, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who announced that it had been expected that Chief Justice Charles P. Daly would preside, but a telegram had been received stating that the Judge was unable to be there in consequence of sudden indisposition. It was a great disappointment, for it was especially fitting that the learned and eminent Judge should be called to preside over this great gathering of people assembled in memory of and to do honor to the greatest and noblest man that Ireland had ever produced. [Applause.] Mr. Carey then introduced, as the Chairman of the meeting, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, who was received with much applause.

Gen. McMahon, in assuming the Chairmanship, read a dispatch from Judge Daly, dated at Sag Harbor, expressing his regrets at being unable to accept the invitation to preside, and stating that he was prostrated by an unexpected attack of lumbago.

Gen. McMahon then said that in the absence of the honored and able Chief Justice he had been unexpectedly called upon to assume the formal duties of the chair. While thanking the audience for the honor conferred on him, and accepting it with much pleasure, he felt bound, however, to acknowledge that the duties of the position were merely formal, and, in the absence of Judge Daly, they might be omitted altogether by the vast multitude assembled to do honor to one of the greatest names that had ever illustrated the annals of mankind. It was well that such a tribute should be paid to Daniel O'Connell as that which here as well as in most of the other great cities of the world was being witnessed that night. His memory was cherished and respected in every quarter of the world where men love liberty and hate oppression. The labor which O'Connell loved, and which he in so large a measure achieved for his country, was the stern lesson of liberty, not learned from the books, but from experience in the revolution in France. It was in bloody scenes like that he learned the lore, far better than the lore of books—the lesson he taught forever and thundered over the land, and those lessons of liberty which he sought to advance were nowhere better understood, as they were nowhere better enjoyed, than in these prosperous States of America. Without further detaining the audience, he would then introduce to them the orator of the evening, whose voice had been so often heard in this Metropolis in behalf of religious freedom and in defense of liberty of conscience and of speech—Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn. [Cheers.]

At this point Mr. Carey read the following list of Vice Presidents of the meeting: Richard S. Emmet, (grandson of Thomas Addis Emmet,) Rev. Dr. John Hall, Charles O'Conor, Felix Farley, Hon. William R. Roberts, Hon. John R. Brady, William Cullen Bryant, John Kelly, Gen. Patrick H. Jones, Eugene Kelly, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Richard O'Gorman, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Hon. A. R. Lawrence, Hon. Charles Donohue, Peter Cooper, Thurlow Weed, and Col. Cavanagh. Every name, excepting that of John Kelly, was received with applause by the assemblage.

DR. M'GLYNN'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn then advanced to the reading-desk and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: The greatest orator of ancient Rome tells us that there is nothing in which the virtue of man approaches so closely to the power of the Deity as when he establishes new States or rescues from ruin those already established. The one and the other glory belongs in no small measure to him whose memory we are here to honor. The almost unanimous voice of his people awarded to him the transcendent glory of having restored and recreated their nationality when they proclaimed him their liberator. He found them not a people but a multitude of slaves, and, by the testimony of their own grateful acclamations he left them a nation in large measure disenthralled and with such sense of national dignity and such unity of noble national aspiration as they had hardly ever known from the earliest days of their history. What wonder, then, that the children of this race, in their own native island, and wherever they have found a home, should celebrate to-day, on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, with music and with speech, and with religious worship and thanksgiving to the Father of all good gifts, the new law-giver of his nation, the uncrowned King of his country, the father of his people, the prophet of his race? All this, and more than this, was Daniel O'Connell. So wondrous were his gifts, so magical his power to win the hearts of his countrymen, and to weld them into one; so rare the combination of the best traits of his race, so opportune his gifts and his character to the work that he was to do, that not only the warm religious hearts of his countrymen, but even more calculating and less fervent natures, might well be compelled to pronounce him and his career providential and to say of his work, "Truly here is the finger of God." The few great men who make epochs in history, who boldly change its currents, who leave marks and who impress upon the race ideas and impulses that no lapse of time and no fury of revolution can entirely efface or neutralize, are themselves first of all conscious of that which the whole world now comes to recognize, that they are but the instruments of a power wiser and mightier than themselves that wields them for its providential purposes, of which it gives them a prophetic instinct. It is not merely the heaven-born fire of genius that caused even the Pagan poet to exclaim, "There is a God within us," but it is a consciousness of a destiny such as caused the first Cæsar to exclaim, "What fearest thou? Thou carriest Cæsar;" such as made the first Napoleon say that the bullet was not yet cast that should end his career; such as made Daniel O'Connell deliberately undertake a task that even to the greatest human sagacity should have seemed hopeless, and to bear up amid a thousand trials, and against a thousand disappointments, that should have bowed and dispirited the stoutest heart not animated by the consciousness of such a mission. This consciousness of the work that they are to do is thus a providential means of its accomplishment. That such was the character of the mission of Daniel O'Connell is abundantly evidenced in the acclamations of his greatness that began during his lifetime and have never since ceased to ring throughout the world, proclaiming, what is best of all, that his mission, unlike that of others destined to chastise and destroy, was one only full of beneficence; so that not only do the sons of the race that he liberated rise up to-day in every land and call him blessed, but even his whilom enemies unite with us in paying homage to his gifts, in acknowledging the purity of his purpose, and even praising the work that he accomplished and that they had done their worst to thwart, to deride, and to denounce. The unanimity of praise that the world is so ready to bestow upon the greatest of Irishmen, on the hundredth anniversary of his birth, finds its glorious counterpart in the veneration that it unstintedly awards to the father of our own country, the immortal Washington, the truly providential man, to whom was given the rare glory pronounced of Cicero by the Roman Senate of rescuing a State from ruin and creating a new one. When within a brief year from now will come to this land from all the world throngs to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the nation of which he was the chief creator, not the least numerous nor the least cordial in their manifestation of reverence and affection for his memory will be the children and the grandchildren of those who opposed him in the Cabinet and the field, and who denounced him as a rebel and a traitor.

THE PENAL CODE.

It is not for me, in the brief limits of this evening's discourse, to tell the oft-told tale of Ireland's history—of the aspirations of its people from the earliest days toward national unity and government, and the strangely centrifugal force that was ever found to thwart these aspirations in the narrow, sectional and clannish jealousies and prejudices and hates of its people. It is not for me to tell of the conquest by the hated stranger invited by her own faithless sons; how for centuries the would-be conqueror harried and oppressed a race that he hated as alien, and all the more because it was the victim of his injustice; how this hatred and oppression became even more intense when, in the sixteenth century the two races became alien in religion, and to the cruelties of political servitude were super-added the deeper horrors of religious persecution; how a people that had long since despaired of the barest toleration for its rights of conscience and of the merest show of justice in the administration even of the laws of the conqueror, gave all the loyalty of its heart and the prowess of its arms to a worthless English King in the hope of some installment of toleration and justice; and how it paid the penalty of its enthusiasm for the dreary century that followed, in the continued expatriation of its best and noblest blood, that went to fertilize every foreign battle-field, and in the new horrors, in the shape of the penal laws, that were devised to degrade and exterminate those who remained behind. But it is necessary for us to bear all this in mind in order to appreciate the mighty work that O'Connell had to do, and the gigantic difficulties with which he had to contend. More particularly is it necessary for us to remember the character and operation of those penal laws that were yet in force when O'Connell was born a hundred years ago; the utter political nonentity to which the Catholic people who were the great majority of the population, had been reduced and the utter subserviency to the Government of England of that minority of the population which alone had any voice in the Government. A non-Catholic writer, Leckey, in a summary of the penal code, tells us that "by this code the Roman Catholics were absolutely excluded from the Parliament, from the magistracy, from the corporations, from the Bench, and from the Bar. They could not vote at Parliamentary elections or at vestries, they could not act as constables or Sheriffs or jurymen, or serve in the Army or Navy, or become solicitors, or even hold the position of game-keeper or watchman. Schools were established to bring up their children as Protestants, and, if they refused to avail themselves of these, they were deliberately consigned to hopeless ignorance, being excluded from the University and debarred, under crushing penalties, from acting as schoolmasters as ushers or as private tutors, or from sending their children abroad to obtain the instruction they were refused at home. They could not buy land, or inherit or receive it as a gift from Protestants." If the eldest son consented to apostatize, the estate was settled upon him, to the exclusion of the other children, the father from that hour becoming only a life tenant. If the wife of a Catholic abandoned the religion of her husband, she was free from his control, and the Chancellor assigned her a certain portion of her husband's property. If any child, however young, professed itself a Protestant, it was at once taken from its father's care, and the Chancellor could assign for the maintenance and future portion of the child such proportion of that property as the court might decree. No Catholic could be guardian, either to his own children or those of any other person, and therefore a Catholic who died while his children were minors had the bitterness of reflecting upon his deathbed that these must pass into the care of Protestants. An annuity of from £20 to £40 was provided as a bribe for every priest who would become a Protestant. To convert a Protestant to Catholicism was a capital offense. Not all monks and friars, but also all Catholic Archbishops, Bishops, Deacons, and other dignitaries, were ordered by a certain day to leave the country, and if, after that date, they were found in Ireland they were liable to be first imprisoned and then banished; and if, after that banishment, they returned to discharge their duties, they were liable to the punishment of death. Rewards were offered for the discovery of Catholic Bishops, priests, and schoolmasters. Any Catholic of eighteen years of age could be compelled to declare before Justices of the Peace when and where he last heard mass, what persons were present, and who officiated. The rewards offered by the Government gave rise to the profession of the priest-hunter, and it was a popular remark that the same price was put on the head of a priest and of a wolf. It is of this code that Edmund Burke speaks when he says "It had a vicious perfection. It was a complete system, full of coherence and consistency; well digested and well disposed in all its parts. It was a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man." The success of the patriot arms in America and the determined action of the volunteers of 1782, forced some mitigation of this code; for instance, in the permission to Catholics to teach at school and to attain to some of the lower honors of the Bar. Yet enough of its atrocities remained to goad a despairing people into the rebellion of 1798, in the suppression of which a brutal soldiery showed that they had not forgotten the lessons of their Cromwellian ancestors, in the burnings, floggings and torturing of helpless prisoners and the butchery, as it in sport, of hundreds of women and children. These massacres were followed by the not less brutal executions ordered by tribunals, in which it was sufficient to be accused or suspected to be speedily condemned. In speaking of this code O'Connell once remarked: "The temptation to apostatize was strong and, alas! was too frequently yielded to," and he told the following story: "A Mr. Myers, of the County Roscommon, was threatened that a bill of discovery should be filed against him. He instantly galloped off to Dublin in a terrible fright, and sought out the Protestant Archbishop. The Archbishop examined him upon the points of difference between the two Churches, and found that he knew nothing at all about the matter. He accordingly said he could not receive him into the Anglican Church unless he should get some previous instruction, and politely offered to commit him to the care of the Rector of Castlereagh, who chanced to be in Dublin at the time. This proposal delighted Mr. Myers, for the Rector had long been a hunting and drinking companion of his own in the county. With the Rector the pious convert arranged to drive every day until the ensuing Sunday, upon which day it was absolutely necessary the recantation should be publicly made. Myers and the Rector had a jovial 'booze,' six bottles each at the least, and their jollification was repeated each day until Sunday, when the Archbishop, on receiving an assurance from the jovial Rector that Myers was *au fait* at the theology of the case, permitted him to make his solemn abjuration of the errors of Popery, and to receive the Sacrament in order to celebrate the happy event, the prelate invited Myers and several zealous Protestant friends to dinner. When the cloth was removed His Grace thus addressed the convert: 'Mr. Myers, you have this day been received into the true Protestant Church and renounced the corruptions of Popery; for this you should thank God with all your heart. I learn with great pleasure from our worthy friend the Rector of Castlereagh, that you have acquired an excellent knowledge in a very short time of the basis of the Protestant religion; will you be so kind as to state, for the edification of the company, the grounds upon which you cast aside Popery and embraced the Church of England.' 'Faith, my Lord,' replied Myers, 'I can easily do that; the grounds of my conversion to the Protestant religion are 2,500 acres of the best grounds in the County Roscommon.'"

O'CONNELL'S CAREER.

The remoteness and comparative obscurity of the home of O'Connell's family, in the fastnesses of the Kerry mountains, had saved them and their property from the operation of some of the worst features of the penal code. At the age of thirteen young O'Connell was among the first to avail himself of the advantages furnished in the first school kept by a Catholic in Cork after the mitigation of the penal laws. As his country still refused to a Catholic a higher education he went to seek it abroad, first in Flanders and afterward in France, where he entered the celebrated college of St. Omer, and subsequently the English college at Douai. Forced to leave France by the horrors of the French revolution in 1793, we find him in 1794 a law student in London, and in 1795 he was admitted to the bar at Dublin. His first public speech was at a meeting in opposition to that union of Ireland with the kingdom of Great Britain, the work of the grossest bribery and corruption, to which he never ceased to attribute most of the subsequent ills of Ireland, and to the repeal of which he consecrated the maturity of his powers and the best efforts of his later years. His hatred of the Union and his desire for its repeal were no afterthoughts; but he naturally and wisely devoted first his matchless talents and his great acquirements to the emancipation of his countrymen; to obtain for them something of the rights of men—of freemen—before he could hope to make them citizens of an independent nation. By his great natural gifts not merely, but by his untiring industry in the study and practice of his profession, he soon began to reap a harvest of such honors and emoluments as the somewhat mitigated penal laws left open to one of his religion. His thorough mastery of the particulars of a case, his keen knowledge of human nature that gave him almost intuitive sagacity in cross-questioning a witness, his wonderful power of analysis, the eloquence of his pleadings, the humor and pathos with which he swayed the feelings of a jury, all combined to give him brilliant success at the bar, and to make even those who would have despised or hated him because of his religion only too eager to secure the services of his great abilities. With powers thus matured O'Connell threw himself with all the ardor of his nature into the struggle for Catholic emancipation. Wearied and exhausted, as he must have been with his forensic labors, he would repair from the courts, not to seek much-needed rest in the quiet of his home, but to the new struggles and labors of the meetings of the Catholic Committee, and later of the Catholic Association. Here he had to throw oil upon troubled waters, to conciliate differences of opinion, to combat without entirely alienating the Catholic aristocracy, while opposing their short-sighted and selfish plans of emancipation. Many of the aristocracy in their eagerness to obtain for themselves power and place, from which they were excluded by their religion, were willing to sacrifice some of the dearest rights and liberties of that religion to enhance their own preferment.

THE VETO QUESTION.

The English Minister in 1813 was willing to concede some measure of Catholic emancipation, but at the price of the right of veto upon the nomination of the Catholic Bishops, which would have virtually given to him the right of their appointment. It was sought to make the tempting offer doubly tempting by the promise of State salaries to the Catholic hierarchy and clergy. The English and Irish Catholic aristocrats caught eagerly at the bait. Some of the English Catholic prelates were urgent in its favor, and in the year 1799 the Bishops of Ireland, wearied and heart-broken at the desperation of their flocks, and with the horrid cruelties and butcheries with which their natural outbursts of rebellion had been visited, had been weak enough to acquiesce even in the proposal to purchase at such concession some respite from those horrors. Four Archbishops and six Bishops, in that year, had given their assent to this scheme of the veto. Burke had said at that time of the veto that "the Government of England, invested with such power, would imitate the seraglio of Constantinople, which makes the miserable dignities of the Greek Church subservient to the factions of the harem. The continual sale," added Burke, "to which they expose and re-expose the same dignity, and by which they squeeze all the inferior orders of the clergy, is nearly equal to all the other oppressions together exercised by Mussulmans over the unhappy members of the Oriental Church." O'Connell would not listen for a moment to the insidious proposal. The Catholic clergy, with heroic fidelity to the purity of their Heavenly mission and to the flocks for whom and with whom they had so long suffered a common fate, spurned the insidious offer, and by meetings and protests and remonstrances to their Bishops compelled the latter to abandon all thought of accepting so dangerous a compromise. In nothing was the keen sagacity of O'Connell, his true-hearted instincts and his love of true religion, more manifest than in his opposition to a measure of which the seductive offers had for a time so clouded the vision of the chief shepherds of the flock that they were blinded to the fatally pernicious consequences.

O'CONNELL'S ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT.

The speaker here illustrated O'Connell's quick wit and effective humor by a story of his ready answer whereby he annihilated in a sentence the long argument of Gen. Wolfe, who supported the so-called veto measures, and continued: In 1814, during the excitement over the veto measures, O'Connell said he would as soon receive his politics from Constantinople as from Rome. [Applause and slight hisses.] In 1828 he startled the Government and the country by announcing himself as a candidate for Parliament from the County Clare, and after his election the Bill of Emancipation was passed, wrung from an unwilling Administration. King George remarked: "There are three Kings in this country—King Arthur, [meaning the Duke of Wellington,] King George, [himself] and King Dan," [applause,] "and King Dan will oust the other two." [Great applause.] And so King George signed the bill, mingling his tears with the ink. When O'Connell appeared to take his seat, he insisted that he was not bound to take the oath of supremacy. He said it was untrue in matters of fact and opinion. After the Emancipation act was passed a writ for a new election was issued, and the same night O'Connell asked his constituents for a re-election. His return to Clare was the triumphal journey of a monarch; everywhere he was received with unbounded joy. A man of less heroic mold, or less love for country, less gigantic ability, might now have been tempted to repose. But all this was only an incentive to greater achievement. The Catholic Relief act fell far short of what he demanded for his country. In the English Parliament Irish members had no other alternative than to be the butt of English ridicule, or follow the English lead. O'Connell now determined to work for the repeal of the Union, and he got up associations for that purpose, inducing men to join, and taught them to show their strength. Who can estimate the work of the "uncrowned monarch" of Ireland in educating the people in habits of thought and speech? If the independence of Ireland is ever to be achieved, what man can claim to have done as much as he to make it possible? [Applause.] It is an oft-told tale how an English monarch cast Ireland's uncrowned monarch into prison, and how when he came out he found the people separated, wanting in strength and unity, and how he went broken-hearted to Rome, bequeathing thither his heart and his body to Ireland. It was because of his greatness and his pure character, which found its main strength in his holy religion. All of us would like to cary away to-night the image of the God-like man we are met to honor here, and I shall quote here the words of Thomas Davis [applause] in his ode to the Irish sculptor Hogan when forming the bust of O'Connell. The speaker then concluded by giving the ode in full, beginning as follows:

Chisel the likeness of the chief
Not in gaiety or grief.
Change not by your art to stone
Ireland's life or Ireland's moan.
Dark her tale, and none can tell
Its tearful chronicle so well.
Her form is bent, her wounds are deep;
Who like him her woes can weep?

* * * * *

Calm to weep and wise to prove,
Yet gay as lark in soaring love.

The reverend orator retired amid a storm of applause. Mr. Cary announced that Hon. Thurlow Weed and Col. James Kavanagh had been inadvertently left off the list of Vice Presidents when first called, and both gentlemen were heartily cheered. The Chairman, Gen. McMahon, then announced the meeting at an end and retired.

CELEBRATION AT THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

Over 1,500 ladies and gentlemen visited the New-York Catholic Protectory in Westchester County yesterday. In addition to the usual attractions the O'Connell Centennial was specially commemorated by several speeches. John Savage, LL.D., the orator of the day, was introduced to the audience by Father Mooney. Mr. Savage then delivered an oration upon the character and genius of the great Irish agitator. After drawing a vivid picture of the scenic beauty of O'Connell's birthplace, the speaker alluded to his unusual aptitude for study and the rapidity with which he acquired an education. Even in his earlier years, the speaker continued, the future leader of Ireland evinced the restlessness of genius, and all the impetuous ardor of an enthusiastic young patriot, who was conscious of possessing a power that was eventually to elevate him as the champion of Irish rights. While passing his early years among the wild scenery of his native land, the young Irishman was continually yearning for some means of bequeathing his name to posterity. His ambition was at last gratified when, after leaving the bar, he entered public life, and with all the generous impetuosity and determined energy of a young man of twenty-five, applied himself to the task of ameliorating the deplorable condition of the Irish Catholics. Almost immediately after the organization of the Catholic Association in 1823, another society of similar character was formed, with O'Connell as its leader. At last after nearly six years' battle with the English Parliament and hostile ministries, O'Connell saw the realization of the great work of his life—Catholic emancipation. Not satisfied with this victory, O'Connell next inaugurated the great Repeal agitation, a movement, however, which was not destined to attain the success of his former measure, but which ended in his own and his son's imprisonment, in 1844. After depicting with much power the trial which resulted in the release of the "Repeal martyr," the speaker then eloquently described the Liberator's pathetic farewell to his people and his journey to Genoa, and concluded by drawing a touching picture of his death. The speaker was followed by Dr. O'Leary, President of Manhattan College, who paid a glowing tribute to the genius of the Irish poets. Brief speeches were also delivered by Father Mooney and H. B. Perkins, after which the commemoration exercises were concluded. It is expected that the Mayor, Aldermen, and other City officials will visit the Protectory to-day.

SERVICES AT ST. STEPHENS' CHURCH.

Many of the Catholic churches in this City yesterday observed the O'Connell Centenary by the celebration of high mass. At St. Stephen's a grand Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at 10:30 A. M., Bishop Corrigan of Newark officiating as celebrant, Father Macready as assistant; Father Kane, of St. Patrick's, as Deacon; Father Ryan, of the Paulist Fathers, as Sub-Deacon, and Fathers Flynn and Costigan as Masters of Ceremonies. The grand altar, and those dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, were brilliantly illuminated with tapers, and the floral decorations, though not profuse, were both chaste and artistically arranged. The capacious edifice was nearly filled, but the representation of the various societies, to whom an invitation to attend had been extended, was very meagre. The middle aisles, which had been reserved for their accommodation, was occupied only by about 100 members of the Catholic Union and several officers and members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Father Matthew Societies. The side aisles and the galleries were filled with a miscellaneous congregation. During the ceremonies, which were more than usually impressive, the choir, consisting of Mme. Brignoli, soprano; Miss Meunier, alto; Mr. Emil Tielle, tenor, and Mr. Buongorni, basso, assisted by an augmented chorus and orchestra, rendered Mozart's Twelfth Mass with fine effect. Several clergymen occupied positions in the sanctuary, among them being Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Rev. Father Edwards, and Rev. Father Colman, of Rome.

CELEBRATION IN JERSEY CITY.

The Catholic Institution in Jersey City was fairly packed last night, on the occasion of the centennial celebration in honor of Daniel O'Connell. The celebration was under the auspices of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance. The meeting was presided over by Mayor Traphagen, and a number of prominent Irish citizens occupied seats on the platform. A brass band enlivened the proceedings with music. Hon. Andrew H. H. Dawson, the orator of the evening, was introduced by the Chairman, and delivered an eloquent address on the life, services and character of O'Connell. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

REPORT ON THE TREASURY COUNT.

EXPLANATION OF THE DEFICIENCY AND EXCESS IN THE VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF MONEY—ACCURACY OF THE RESULTS OF THE COUNT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The report of the committee appointed by Secretary Bristow to examine the books, accounts, and moneys in the office of the Treasurer of the United States shows that the count of the moneys in the cash vault was commenced on the evening of June 30, and closed in the reserve vault on the 15th of July. A thorough count was made of every note and piece of fractional currency, as well as an accurate count and weight of the coin. Since July 15 the committee has been engaged in a careful examination of the books and accounts of the office in its several divisions, and the verification of the same by means derived from every possible source. Then follow tables giving the amount of each class of notes and securities counted, and the following table showing items of deficit:

Package stolen from cash room June 2, 1875		$47,097 65
Package stolen from redemption division Feb. 18, 1875		1,000 00
Counterfeit note received in redemption division		50 00
Short cash in division of national banks in liquidation		20 00
Short cash in specimen currency		6 63
Short cash in fractional currency		15
Short cash in coppers		40
Total		$48,174 83
Excess of cash in redemption divisions	$349 39	
Excess of cash in divisions of issues	20	
Excess of cash in gold coin	2 50	
Excess of cash in mixed lot of currency	4 33—	$356 42
Total deficit		$47,818 41

The stolen package of $1,000 consisted of notes that had been canceled preparatory to sending them to another division for final count and destruction by maceration. The $50 counterfeit note had been in dispute between the person who received and a bank by which it was alleged to have been sent for redemption, and has since the 30th June been paid, as we have been informed by the bank. The shorts of $20 15 have since been paid into the Treasury by the persons with whom these losses occurred. The excess of $349 39 is made up of an aggregate of "overs" and "shorts," running through a course of years which cannot be traced, amounting to $348 48, and two other items of ninety-one cents. The discrepancy between the amount of coin called for by the books and the amount found on hand, included in the item of $349 39, is occasioned by the fact that in the redemption of nickel coin it sometimes happens that some small silver coin is included in a lot, and thus redeemed in currency.

In addition to the notes and securities mentioned, there was found in the cash-room vault twenty-nine packages of special deposits which do not enter into the accounts of the Treasury in any shape. These special deposits are various articles of value deposited by the Patent Office, bonds belonging to the Smithsonian Institute, &c. The committee say:

"With the exception of the deficiencies and excesses above mentioned, and which, outside of the sealed packages stolen from the cash room June 2, 1875, and the package of canceled notes stolen from the redemption division Feb. 18, 1875, are insignificant; we have found the money on hand in the Treasury proper to correspond with the accounts called for by the books, and the correctness of the latter we have carefully and, as we think, thoroughly tested."

In conclusion, the committee says:

"By your direction we have examined into the matter of the deficiency of $47,097 65, and find that it was occasioned by the theft of a sealed package containing that amount put up for transmittal to the National Park Bank, New-York, on June 2, 1875, and that it was stolen from the cash room on that day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M."

The report is signed by John B. Blake, Chairman, S. Middleton, R. H. F. Leipold, J. D. Potter, Jr., Charles H. Brown, S. C. Dickinson, and Will R. Hervey.

PARDONS BY GOV. TILDEN.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Daniel Smith, who was sentenced on Feb. 4, 1867, in the County of Erie, to two years' imprisonment in Auburn Prison, on a charge of burglary in the second degree, has been restored to citizenship by the Governor.

The following pardons have been granted by Gov. Tilden: To Ellen Quin, charged with bigamy, and sentenced on July 21, 1875, to one year's imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary; to John Van Able, sentenced on June 24, 1874, in the County of Schenectady, to two years' imprisonment in the Clinton Prison, for perjury; to Sigismund Heller, sentenced Nov. 12, 1874, in the County of New-York, to one year's imprisonment in the New-York Penitentiary, for grand larceny; to David W. Sabins, sentenced Dec. 11, 1871, in the County of Erie, to seven years' imprisonment in Auburn Prison, for rape; to Walter Morris, sentenced Jan. 22, 1873, in the County of Monroe, to five years and four months' imprisonment in the Monroe County Penitentiary, for burglary.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The following telegrams from Fort Barrancas were received by the Surgeon General of the Army to-day:

FORT BARRANCAS, Aug. 5.

No new case or death has occurred since my report of yesterday. Dr. Sternberg is still improving. Assistant Surgeon Brown arrived in Pensacola this morning, and is expected here momentarily. Out of forty-five cases under treatment, twenty-nine are pronounced by the Surgeon convalescent.

(Signed,) J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major General United States Army, Commanding.

Aug. 6.

There has been no new case since the 2d inst. There was one death last night. Assistant Surgeon Harvey E. Brown, United States Army, arrived yesterday. Dr. Sternberg is reported by his surgeon as being convalescent this morning."

(Signed,) J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major General United States Army, Commanding.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 6.—Among the resolutions adopted by the National Educational Association yesterday were the following:

Resolved, That since the public lands of the United States are the property of the whole people, the proceeds of the sale or other distribution thereof should be faithfully applied to their use and benefit, and in no case devoted to the use of corporations or sections.

Resolved, That the good already accomplished by the National Bureau of Education is a complete vindication of the wisdom of its establishment, and we earnestly request Congress to increase the usefulness of the bureau by providing better facilities for the prosecution of its important work.

BANKRUPTCY ADJUSTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The creditors of Messrs. Gerry, Tilton & Colwell, of New-York, the Pittsburg Bolt Company, and the Girard Tube Works [illegible] pany, held a meeting in this city to-day and received the report of the committee previously named, which approves of the proposition made [illegible] the debtors and recommends the creditors to sign an agreement on the basis of twenty-five per cent. of the face of the claims for which one party is liable; where two parties are liable, thirty-five per cent., and where all are liable, forty-five per cent; payments to be made in thirty days after the final acceptance.

THE DELAWARE RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Gov. Tilden has appointed the following Commissioners to superintend and control the removal of the obstructions in the Delaware River and its branches, pursuant to chapter 602 of the Laws of 1875: Lewis W. Terwilliger, Hancock, Delaware County; Ulysses S. Tyler, of Long Eddy, Sullivan County; Grinnell Purt, of Warwick, Orange County.

ARREST OF REVENUE OFFICIALS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* from St. Joseph, Mo., says Supervisor of Internal Revenue Ferdinand Meyer, of this district, and Revenue Agents Crane and Wheeler, have been examining the revenue affairs at that place for several days past, and yesterday C. B. Wilkinson, United States Collector, and John L. Bittinger, Gauger, were taken before United States Commissioner Ledergerber, on the charge of embezzlement of the public funds and conspiracy to defraud and defrauding the Government. Both parties waived examination. Wilkinson gave bail in $10,000, and Bittinger in $5,000 to appear at the next term of the District Court.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

WHAT BILLY FORRESTER, AN ILLINOIS CONVICT, KNOWS ABOUT IT—A CONFESSION THAT IMPLICATES HIGH OFFICIALS IN NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—The *Times* of to-morrow morning will publish a statement obtained from a prisoner named Billy Forrester, who is serving out a term of ten years in the State Penitentiary at Joliet for the crime of burglary. The statement is in substance that he, Forrester, is fully cognizant of the facts of the Nathan murder; that although he cannot point out the man who struck the blow he can name the three professional burglars who attempted, with the co-operation and cognizance of certain high officials in New-York, to open the safe in the Nathan mansion, and who, while making this attempt, roused Mr. Nathan, and between them, in order to escape, killed him with the iron dog, which they were using as a professional tool. He refuses to reveal the names of these parties because he fears that this will interfere with his plan of bringing them to justice and of revenging himself on them for their persistent persecution of himself. Should he secure a pardon, as he hopes to do, he will make this the object of his life. He affirms that the relatives of the murdered man have no knowledge whatever of the way in which he came to his death, and he denies the truth of the stories recently published in New York and elsewhere concerning the murder. Forrester is an old, experienced burglar, and knows the surroundings of the Nathan house perfectly. He submitted a diagram in connection with this confession, and otherwise displayed familiarity with the scene of the assassination. His confession is long and circumstantial. It implicates deeply some of the New-York officials, but does not mention them by name.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The attendance at the National Sunday-school Convention at Fair Point to-day was about 4,000. It rained heavily about noon. Palestine was overflowed, and the Holy City was considerably damaged by the turbulent waters which overflowed the banks of the Jordan and Kedron. The books in the museum suffered some slight damage, and the Egyptian mummy was treated to a bath. The interest in the proceedings increases, and the various exercises are enthusiastically participated in. Clear weather is looked for, and with the sunshine a rush of people will come to the grounds.

A NEGRO SHOT BY A MOB.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6—A special to the *Gazette*, from Knoxville, says Mrs. John Howard, of Athens, McMinn County, Tenn., was stopped on the road by a negro, who attempted to rob her. It is also asserted that he attempted to violate her person. The negro was captured and lodged in jail. Last night a party of thirty masked men took him out and shot him seven or eight times. He was found dead this morning. The citizens were arming, fearing the negroes would attack the town, but later reports state that quiet has been restored.

THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The fifteenth session of the American Dental Association adjourned to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. A. L. Northrop, New-York; Vice Presidents, H. S. McKelloper, St. Louis; H. A. Smith, Cincinnati; Secretary, J. H. McQuillen, Philadelphia; Treasurer, W. H. Goddard, Louisville. One hundred and fifty members were present. The association meets next year at Philadelphia.

THE NEWBURG YACHT RACE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The race between the Mary Emma, of New-York, and the Fidget, of New-Hamburg, for the champion pennant of the Central Hudson Yacht Club, which was sailed over a twenty-mile course at New-Hamburg to-day, resulted in a victory for the Mary Emma. The actual time of sailing was as follows: Fidget, 3h. 14m. 37s.; Mary Emma, 3h. 20m. The Fidget was required to give the Mary Emma 6 minutes 13 seconds time allowance, which gave the race to the latter.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The following are the mining stock quotations: Ophir, 70; Mexican, 27¼; Gould and Curry, 26¾; Best and Belcher, 67½; Savage, 150; Chollar, 119; Hale and Norcross, 64½; Crown Point, 35¾; Yellow Jacket, 90; Imperial, 9¾; Kentuck, 17¼; Alpha, 24¼; Belcher, 29; Consolidated Virginia, 357; Sierra Nevada, 19¾; Confidence, 24¼; California, 72⅝; Bullion, 55½; Exchequer, 210; Segregated Belcher, 100; Overman, 75½; Justice, 144½; July, 23; Union, 10; Caledonia, 25½.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION OF AN ASSIGNEE.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 6.—William H. Alderdice, General Assignee of the Bankruptcy Court, left Richmond a few days since with some members of his family with the expressed intention of visiting Philadelphia. A report that his furniture had been packed up and mysteriously carried off aroused the suspicion that something was wrong, and an examination into his accounts resulted in discovering that he was short about $15,000, which is alleged to have been caused by speculations in real estate. Alderdice is from the North, and was held in high esteem here. He at one time held the position of City Auditor.

THE CANADIAN MALPRACTICE CASE.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 6.—"Dr." Davis and his wife, the alleged homicides, were before the Police Court in this city this morning. The evidence was strong against them, and they were committed. On leaving the court they were assailed with cries of "Hang them!" "Lynch them!" by excited crowds, which the Police kept back with great difficulty. The victim has been identified as Miss Jane Gilmore, daughter of Rev. Mr. Gilmore, a Baptist minister at Sunderland.

A WOMAN'S FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

LACONIA, N. H., Aug. 6.—The house of Mrs. Nellie Welch, in the heart of this village, was entered by two burglars last night. They gathered two packages of valuables in the lower story and then ascended to the sleeping-room of Mrs. Welch. The light from their lantern awakened her, and they extinguished it and fled, she following and firing upon them with a revolver, but without effect. She pursued them into the street, when they turned and knocked her down, leaving her in an insensible condition. They dropped their plunder in the front yard.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 6.—Attorney General Edwards Pierrepont, accompanied by Jesse Grant, son of the President, arrived here this morning over the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. They were met at the depot by the President, who escorted them in his carriage to his cottage.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—The indications now are that McCreary has carried the State by from 5,000 to 8,000 more votes than were cast for Leslie in 1871. The majority may reach 45,000. It is probable that the call for a Constitutional Convention is lost.

AN INVESTIGATION WANTED.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 6.—Col. Joseph Mayo, late State Treasurer, who was sent to the insane asylum over a year ago, while under arrest, charged with the embezzlement of State funds, has been discharged by the authorities of the asylum. Col. Mayo desires an immediate investigation, and has requested that the Police Justice will name next Tuesday as the day for his appearance in court.

NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6.—Kinsella's investigation of the alleged Custom-house irregularities in the payment of laborers being unsatisfactory to the parties aggrieved, they have appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury to allow an investigation before the United States Commissioner

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

MR. PLIMSOLL.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND—A LETTER FROM THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

On July 26, a meeting of the Plimsoll "Demonstration Committee" was held at the Barley Mow Hotel, Salisbury square. The Secretary, Mr. J. B. Hastings, read a communication from the committee of sailors and pilots trading from the port of London, informing the Demonstration Committee that it would be more advisable to hold their proposed meeting on Tuesday instead of Monday, as resolved at a previous meeting. It was then resolved: "That, in the face of the communication just read by the Secretary, the Plimsoll Demonstration Committee resolves that a meeting be held on the vacant land opposite the entrance to the East India Dock to-morrow, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of supporting Mr. Plimsoll in his vigorous opposition to the dropping of the Merchants' Shipping act, as originally proposed by the present Government, and to strengthen his hands in his humane efforts for the preservation of sailors' lives; and the committee further resolve that a meeting under their auspices be held at 4 P. M. on Thursday next at the base of Nelson's monument, Trafalgar square, to protest against a paltry Landholders' bill taking precedence over an act on whose issue the lives of thousands depend. Communications to the Secretary, Barley Mow, Salisbury square, from local committees are requested. Lord Shaftesbury has been invited to take the chair on Thursday. The Mayor of Derby has convened a public meeting of Mr. Plimsoll's constituents for July 27, to express their sympathy with and confidence in him. The Council of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association met July 26, at Barnsley, and passed a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Plimsoll. They also condemned the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping bill. On July 26 a large and influential deputation waited on the Mayor of Boston, and urged him to call a meeting of sympathy with Mr. Plimsoll, which he consented to do. Mr. Banks, Secretary of the Labor League, telegraphed for Mr. Plimsoll or Mr. Sullivan to attend the meeting. There was a very strong feeling in the town. Alderman Marsden, Mayor of Leeds, had convened a public meeting to be held in the Mansion House to express sympathy with Mr. Plimsoll, and support his efforts on behalf of merchant seamen. There was to be a meeting of the General Committee of the Liberal Party of Portsmouth with a similar object. A new feature was added on July 26 to the programme of the Globe Theatre, in the form of a recitation by Mrs. Billington on "Coffin Ships," a poem written by Arthur Matthison, and dedicated to Mr. Plimsoll. The poem was rendered by Mrs. Billington, and was received with great applause.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has addressed the following letter to Mr. Plimsoll:

JULY 23, 1875.

MY DEAR MR. PLIMSOLL: As Chairman of your committee from the commencement, I may express my deep and heartfelt sympathy with you. I can enter into all your indignation and all your fears. Language would fail me to describe the wickedness and folly of giving the preference to the Agricultural Holdings bill over yours—for yours it is—that affects the lives of so many men and the happiness of so many families. But, as you have often listened to me before, pray listen to me now. I earnestly counsel you to appear in the presence of the House and maintain your statement to the full, but express regret that, under the great excitement into which you fell, you offended against the rules and orders laid down for the government of debate. Such a course will prove a real benefit to yourself and to the cause you have in hand. You know how truly I share all your hopes and fears in this matter, and how earnestly I pray God to bless and sustain one who has urged it with so much nobleness and sincerity. Yours truly,

SHAFTESBURY.

GUSH IN HONOLULU.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF A SOCIAL HOP GIVEN TO UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

The residents of Honolulu lately invited Admiral Almy and staff, and the officers of the United States flag-ship Pensacola, to a ball, and one of the local papers, having made adequate arrangements afterward gave a glowing account of the affair—an account that must excite the envy of even more pretentious "organs of society" a long way this side of Hawaii. The enthusiastic reporter opens thus "Peoples prove their right to a place among the family of nations, not so much by numbers and area as by their spirit and culture. There is, for instance, that broad and populous island Borneo, that has a material base for empire as large and rich and prolific as the proudest of Europe, and yet with all its millions of souls, of acres and of treasure it could not approach in any way to an illustration of intelligent spirit and culture such as little Hawaii offered to the representatives of the great republic on last Friday evening. And therefore we appreciate that, as a great and proud nation that is in the van with the great powers of the earth encounters this feeble one on social and festive grounds, under circumstances that are a perfect illustration of her own civilization, enlightenment, and refinement, the greater cannot fail to recognize the lesser as eminently worthy of equal political association and reciprocity."

As an introduction to a description of a social hop, the above must prove satisfactory to everybody but the people of that broad and populous island, Borneo. The conclusion, however, excels it. It reads thus: "The evening, in all its aspects—in saloon and sky—was a thing of beauty and an atmosphere of Paradise. 'Twas a Honolulu night of tender tone. A waning moon shed a sweet, pale lustre over the leafy drapery of our palatial hall; and the scandent stars, moving with the musically marching hours, glittered as spangling beacons of hope in the azure depths of circumambient love. Peace and good-will beamed from the cloudless vault above, and shed a halo over a scene of pleasantly devised courtesies and hospitalities, which will live as a sweet green spot of life in many a memory for many long days to come."

WRECK OF A VESSEL AND LOSS OF THIRTY-EIGHT LIVES.

A telegram dated July 26, from Madeira, to the London *Daily News*, says: On the 5th inst. the Austrian bark Blandina, of Fiume, from Akyab, called at St. Helena and landed nine men whom she had picked up in a boat on the 27th of April, in latitude 63° north, longitude 89° 13′ east. They were part of the crew of the ship Stuart Hahnemann, from Bombay for Liverpool, which vessel capsized at midnight on the 14th of April, in latitude 22° 1′ north, longitude not observed. Frazer, (boatswain,) one of the survivors, states that, notwithstanding every effort made to right the ship after she was thrown on her beam ends, she kept gradually falling over, and eventually capsized. The masts were standing after the vessel sunk. One life-boat was observed bottom upward. The survivors, on reaching and righting her, found a monkey alive tied to the thwarts. They searched the next day for other survivors, but found none until at 10 o'clock at night they fell in with a boy named Thomas Crumby, floating alive on two planks. They also found six cocoa-nuts, and lived thirteen days upon the monkey and the cocoa-nuts. They also caught two flying fish. The Captain of the vessel, Alfred Van Norden, his wife, three mates, and thirty-three of the crew perished—in all thirty-eight persons.

DON CARLOS AND THE KING OF SPAIN.

Don Carlos has addressed a letter to the King of Spain remonstrating with him on excesses which he says neither the Duke of Aosta (King Amadeus) nor the Republic ventured to commit. He styles him, "My dear cousin Alfonso," not hesitating to call him thus, although fighting against him on battle fields, and warns him that his decrees recall those of the Reign of Terror, sullying his name and dishonoring Spain. No civil or foreign war has witnessed such cruelties, thousands of families brutally driven from their hearths, mothers seeing their infants painfully marching with blood-stained feet, and perhaps teaching them to curse his name; the aged and infirm repairing to the Carlist camp to implore food and shelter. Such measures will only, like the blood of the martyrs, raise up Carlists everywhere. He pities Alfonso if his position as King of a party imposes such terrible sacrifices. He himself, who has come in order to be King of all Spaniards, allows the Alfonsists to live peacefully in his territories, and he is confident of success, it being impossible that Spain can flourish under Governments of chance. He entreats his cousin to think of God, who is Judge between them, of the verdict of history, and of their common country.

BURGLARY IN BROOKLYN.

Recently Mr. Henry Martin obtained a judgment against Curtis L. North, an insurance agent doing business at No. 345 Broadway, in this City, for $45,000. North, being unable to satisfy the judgment, had his house, at No. 10 McDonough street, Brooklyn, seized and placed in the hands of the Sheriff. About 9 o'clock last evening Deputy Sheriff Leggett, who was in charge of the house, left for a short time, instructing a man who had no authority to look after the place. During Leggett's absence, the stable attached to the house was broken open and a valuable horse and buggy taken away. North has moved to Poughkeepsie, and a telegram has been sent out to have all the boats plying to that place watched.

A MAN AND WOMAN DROWNED AT ROCKAWAY.

A young man and his wife were drowned at Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon while bathing. They went below the bath-houses, and being furnished with bathing suits of their own went into the water at a secluded part of the beach. Their dead bodies were found near each other on the shore. Last night their names could not be ascertained.

GRASSHOPPERS REVISITING NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Grand Island says that the air is full of grasshoppers flying south the past two days, but few have alighted. The farmers are anxious, as corn is not out of danger. The rest of the crops have been harvested

LAW REPORTS.

TWEED'S CASE.

COUNTER APPEALS TO BE TAKEN—THE ORDER PROHIBITING TWEED FROM APPEALING MODIFIED.

The motion to be argued in Tweed's case yesterday, to vacate a stay of proceedings against him, the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, has been disposed of by the opposing counsel without argument in court. The stay, which prohibited Tweed's counsel from taking appeals from the orders in the case made by Judges Donohue and Barrett until the appeal of the people from the former's decision could be heard, has been so modified by consent as to permit Tweed's counsel to enter his order on Judge Barrett's decision, and to take an appeal from the decision, as well as that of Judge Donohue, if they see fit.

The formal order is as follows:

At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1875. Present, Hon. T. R. Westbrook.

The People of the State of New-York against William M. Tweed, impleaded with the Mayor, &c. of New-York.—On reading and filing the affidavit of R. E. Deyo and the order to show cause of Mr. Justice Westbrook of date Aug. 5, 1875, and on the consent of the Attorney General, on motion of Field & Deyo, attorneys for defendant Tweed, ordered that the order of Mr. Justice Davis staying proceedings of defendant Tweed on the order of Mr. Justice Donohue be and same is so far modified as to permit the defendant Tweed to endeavor to get any order made against him entered, to appeal from any order, and to notice any appeal, or to take any other proceeding except attempting to enforce the order of Mr. Justice Donohue.

[A copy.] WILLIAM WALSH, Clerk.

The order based on Judge Barrett's decision was also entered, counsel for the people approving. It is as follows:

The defendant Tweed, having moved to vacate the order of arrest herein or to reduce the amount of bail, and Mr. D. D. Field and Mr. Dudley Field having been heard for the motion, and Mr. Charles O'Conor and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham opposed. Now, upon reading the order to show cause, dated July 8, 1875, and the complaint and the papers thereto annexed, the warrant of attachment and the affidavits and other papers upon which the same was issued, the Deputy Sheriff's affidavit of the persons and firms upon whom notices had been served, the affidavit of the County Clerk's searches as to property affected by the notices of pendency of action herein, the order of arrest and the affidavits and other papers upon which it was granted, (it being admitted that the defendant was arrested June 22, 1875,) the pleadings, order of arrest, and return thereto, and the order as to a discontinuance in the suit of The People against Tweed, Garvey, and others, the affidavits of Willard Bartlett and of Robert E. Deyo read on behalf of the motion, and the affidavits of Wheeler H. Peckham, a notice as to taxation of costs in case of People against Tweed, Garvey, and others, dated July 9, and a notice as to costs in same suit, dated July 10, 1875, and admissions of service of both said notices, and an affidavit of John H. Stoutenburgh, read in opposition thereto. It is ordered that the motion to vacate the order of arrest of defendant Tweed, or reduce the amount of bail, based on said order to show cause, be and the same hereby is denied, with $10 costs.

TWEED'S PROPERTY.

At the same time that the foregoing orders were being entered in Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Judge Westbrook, a motion came before the same Judge to relieve from the notice of pendency of action in the civil action against Tweed a piece of property situated on Broadway, north of Twenty-first street. This property is claimed by Mr. Edleston, the law partner of Tweed's son, and on his behalf the motion was to have been made, on the ground that he was a bona fide holder, and that Tweed had no interest therein.

Mr. Peckham asked for time to prepare to oppose the motion. Other property similarly situated had, he said, been released, but to this property he intended to hold on if he could.

Judge Westbrook adjourned the matter to Monday next.

THE BATTERY OUTRAGE.

OFFICER FINNERTY COMMITTED FOR TRIAL—BAIL FIXED AT $5,000.

The case in which Officer Terence Finnerty, of the First Precinct, is charged with assaulting Maggie Igoe on the Battery, on the night of Friday, the 30th ult., was resumed before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning.

Mr. Dana appeared for the District Attorney and Mr. Price for Finnerty.

Mr. Price moved the discharge of Finnerty, on the ground that the testimony of Miss Igoe was incongruous, inconsistent, and unsustained by any other evidence. She had originally sworn that Finnerty was the first officer she met, and she had subsequently sworn that Mulvey was the first one. The Battery was a public park or thoroughfare, and this outrage was alleged to have occurred there at a comparatively early hour in the evening. The complainant had sworn that she heard a clock strike 4 when she left her home on Friday afternoon; that she heard a clock strike 9 in the evening when she left her brother-in-law's house in Brooklyn, and another clock strike 10 when she landed on the New-York side of the river. The witness proved too much, and heard too many clocks strike at opportune moments. She had testified that she had taken the man's word who had outraged her that she would be safe in her room at the hotel, and had, therefore, not bolted the door of the room on the inside, thus permitting her "outrager" to return at a later hour and again assail her. Although there was a window in this room looking on the street, she had admitted that she raised no alarm from it, but remained there with Finnerty until morning.

Mr. Dana, in opposing the motion to discharge, said that the complainant was a young, friendless stranger, who had undoubtedly been outraged, and then, under threats and promises, been induced to go to a hotel, where she made no alarm because she was paralyzed with fear, in the hands of an officer, who she undoubtedly thought could do almost anything he wanted to do with her. No motive was shown other than a correct one for the making of the complaint, while it had been shown that strong inducements had been offered her to leave the city.

Justice Otterbourg said that the evidence of the complainant did not, in important details, make good all the allegations in the complaint, but there was enough left to warrant a denial of the motion of defendant's counsel.

Mr. Price asked that a reasonable amount of bail might be fixed for Finnerty's appearance before the Grand Jury, and Justice Otterbourg said he would hear argument as to the question of bail at a later hour.

Finnerty then waived any further examination, and, in reply to the usual questions, said that his name was "Keims" (not Terence) Finnerty; that he was born in Ireland; was thirty years of age; lived at No. 54 New street, and was "not guilty of the charge." The complainant was committed to the House of Detention as a witness, and cried bitterly on being removed there. Yesterday afternoon Justice Otterbourg fixed the bail at $5,000, and Finnerty was committed in default of giving it.

THE STREET-CLEANING ASSOCIATION.

John L. Brown, Jr., has commenced a suit against what he terms the Street-cleaning Association, (a voluntary association,) to have its affairs wound up and its debts paid, and in his complaint, which is filed in the office of the County Clerk, asks for the appointment of a Receiver of the property of the company. The complaint sets forth that the stock of the association is held by parties who have paid no consideration for it other than a promise to shield the real owners from a charge of violating the statute, except in the case of Daniel Devlin, who is owner of thirty shares; that the association has property which is in danger of being wasted, injured, or squandered; and asks the appointment of a Receiver, who shall be empowered to collect the property of the association and pay off its debts, &c.

John L. Brown, the father of the plaintiff, the latter's complaint also states, was the President of the association, and he being dead, there is now no officer in whose name the association can be sued, and that he (the petitioner for a Receiver) has an interest in the property of the association.

Judge Westbrook, on this state of facts, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an order appointing Frank G. Haughwout Receiver, in which is included the usual provision restraining the association from disposing of its property until further order of the court.

It may be recollected that a judgment in favor of Brown's contract was entered against the City, on Thursday, for nearly $112,000.

The association answers by admitting all the facts of the complaint or petition except the charge that the owners of the shares hold them without consideration.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Rollins called up Charles Doyle and Joseph Williams, two British seamen, charged with grand larceny. From the papers it appeared that the prisoners, who were seamen on board the White Star steam-ship Britannic, broke open a valise belonging to a passenger named Edward Whitehouse, a resident of Brooklyn, and stole therefrom a marine glass and some articles of clothing, valued in all at $60. The dishonest seamen pleaded guilty and were sentenced by Recorder Hackett to two years each in State Prison.

RECORDER HACKETT'S COURT.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Mary Ann Williams, charged with stealing $1 30 from James Fox, of No. 778 Washington street, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for one year; Julius Ackerman, who broke into the saloon of John Smith, No. 76 Avenue A, and stole therefrom property valued at $170, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months; a similar penalty was inflicted on David Callahan, who pleaded guilty to an attempted burglary at No. 289 Avenue A. Robert J. Norris, an old offender, who stole $7 from the person of William Hagan, No. 209 West Twenty-sixth street, while the latter slept, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for five years; Robert Suffrage stole $5 from the person of Daniel McKellop, of Greenville, N. J. Having pleaded guilty he was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Louis Lauri, of No. 200 South Fifth avenue, was robbed of $45, while asleep, on the 12th of July. Paolo Bullo pleaded guilty to the offense, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. Eliza McNally, an old offender, well known in the criminal courts, was found guilty of stealing a gold watch from Francis J. Spalding, in the Grant House, on the New Bowery. Having been already before him on several occasions, the Recorder sent the woman to State Prison for four years and six months. Annie Smith, No. 30 Rose street, who was found guilty of stealing $4 65 from James McManus, an unsophisticated laborer from Albany, was sent to State Prison for two years.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE RIGHT TO RUNNING WATERS—PRIOR APPROPRIATION—THE STATUTE OF 1866.

No. 126.—*W. Basey et al. vs. John Gallagher et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana.—This was a suit for an injunction to restrain the defendants from diverting the water of a stream known as Avalanche Creek, in the Territory of Montana, to which the plaintiffs assert a right by prior appropriation for the purposes of irrigation. In their amended complaint they allege that in the year 1866 they and their predecessors in interest took up for settlement and cultivation certain farms, designated by them as "ranches," on the public lands of the United States, near the creek, in the County of Meagher, in that Territory; and that they or their predecessors in interest have ever since occupied and cultivated the same; that it was necessary to irrigate the land for its successful cultivation, and to raise grain, hay, and vegetables: that they accordingly, during that year and the following Spring, constructed, at great labor and expense, a ditch by which they intersected the creek a short distance from its junction with the Missouri River, and conveyed its waters to their farms and used it for irrigation; that at the time the water was not appropriated by any person, and was subject to appropriation by them: that by their ditch they appropriated the water to the extent of 500 inches, according to the measurement of miners; that this amount was necessary to the successful cultivation of the land, and by means of it they and their predecessors in interest were enabled to cultivate their farms and raise large and valuable crops of grain, hay, and vegetables. They further allege that subsequent to this appropriation by them, and during the years 1867 and 1870, and the intervening period, the defendants erected dams across the creek above the head of their ditch and diverted the water of the stream, and thereby wholly deprived them of its use and enjoyment, preventing their cultivation of the farms, and rendering them useless; that had the water been permitted to flow, unobstructed by the dams of the defendants, there would have have been a sufficient supply for irrigating and cultivating the farms. They therefore seek the aid of the court to restrain the defendants from diverting the water, except so much as may be in excess of the 500 inches appropriated by them. To this complaint the defendants demurred on the ground, first, that the cause of action alleged was barred by the statute of limitations, and second, that the complaint did not state a cause of action. The record does not disclose what disposition was made of the demurrer, but as an answer was subsequently filed, upon which the parties proceeded to a hearing, the presumption is that it was abandoned. The answer filed denied the several allegations of the complaint, except the one which averred the possession by the plaintiffs of their farms. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, of which the following is a syllabus: When in an equity case a demurrer is filed to the complaint, and the record does not disclose what disposition was made of it, and an answer is subsequently filed, upon which the parties proceed to a hearing, it will be presumed, on appeal, that the demurrer was abandoned. Although by the organic act of the Territory of Montana common law and chancery jurisdiction is exercised by the same court, and by legislation of the Territory, the distinctions between the pleadings and modes of procedure in common law actions and those in equity suits are abolished, the essential distinction between law and equity is not changed. The relief which the law affords must be administered through the intervention of a jury, unless a jury be waived; the relief which equity affords must be applied by the court itself, and all information presented to guide its action, whether obtained through Masters' reports or findings of a jury, is merely advisory. The provision in the statute of Montana of 1867 regulating proceedings in civil cases, declaring "that an issue of fact shall be tried by a jury, unless a jury trial is waived," does not require the court in an equity case to regard the findings of a jury called in the case as conclusive, though no application is made to vacate the findings be made by the parties, if in its judgment they are not supported by the evidence.

In the Pacific States and Territories a right to running waters on the public lands of the United States for purposes of irrigation may be acquired by prior appropriation, as against parties not having the title of the Government. The right, exercised within reasonable limits, having reference to the condition of the country, and the necessities of the community, is entitled to protection. This rule obtains in the Territory of Montana, and is sanctioned by its legislation. By the act of Congress of July 26, 1866, which provides "that whenever by priority or possession rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same," the customary law with respect to the use of water which had grown up among occupants of the public land under the peculiar necessities of their condition, is recognized as valid; that law may be shown by evidence of the local customs, or by the legislation of the State or Territory, or the decisions of the courts. The union of the three conditions in any particular case is not essential to the perfection of the right by priority; and in case of conflict between a local custom and a statutory regulation, the latter, as of superior authority, will control. Affirmed.

INSURANCE—CONCEALMENT OF TITLE—PRACTICE.

No. 99.—*The Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Massachusetts, plaintiff in error, vs. Sidney W. Sea, for the use of Daniel K. Pearson.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court. This was an action on a policy of insurance. On the trial a jury was waived and the case submitted to the court, under the provisions of the act of March 5, 1865, (13 Stat., 501.) The plea was the general issue, with a stipulation by the parties that the defendant might offer any and every matter in evidence under it, with the like effect as though such matter had been specially pleaded. There was a general finding for the plaintiff, and judgment accordingly. At the trial a bill of exceptions was taken, which embodied all the evidence. Several exceptions were entered to the rulings of the court upon the admission of testimony, but no one of these rulings is assigned here for error. At the close of the testimony the defendant made the following objections to the finding of the issues for the plaintiff:

1. That the plaintiff's title was a conditional or equitable title, and not an absolute one, at the time the policy was issued, and that there was such a policy concealment of the kind of title he possessed as to vitiate the policy. 2. That the conveyance of one of the houses and lots to Mrs. Sea after the making of the policy and before the loss, without the consent or knowledge of the defendant, vitiated the policy. 3. That in the proofs the plaintiff had stated falsely that the property was his, when in fact one of the houses and lots belonged to his wife, and thereby the policy was rendered void. And the defendant claimed as evidence of the fraud that the plaintiff in sending a copy of the contract to the defendant had omitted from the copy sent the indorsement or memorandum on it showing that one lot had been transferred to Mrs. Sea. 4. That immediately after the fire notice of the loss was not given as required by the policy to the defendant.

But the court held and decided: 1. That the plaintiff had an insurable interest in the property, notwithstanding he had not the absolute title, and that there was no such concealment of his actual interest or title as to vitiate the policy. 2. That, however it might be as to the lot and building actually conveyed to Mrs. Sea, the fact of such conveyance did not render invalid the policy of insurance as to the other houses, though not communicated to the defendant. 3. That it did not appear from the evidence that in his proofs of loss the plaintiff had willfully or intentionally falsely stated the title or his interest in the property; that he might have regarded it all as his in one sense, though the title to one lot was in his wife. 4. That the company had waived any right it might originally have had to insist upon the fact that notice in writing of loss was not immediately communicated to the company.

At the end of the bill of exceptions, and immediately preceding the signature of the Judge, are the words "exceptions allowed," without anything to indicate specially what was excepted to. It is assigned for error that the court erred in ruling upon each and all of the four points made upon the trial as stated above. Much protracted litigation attended the settlement of mere questions of practice under the act passed in 1824, (4 Stat., 62,) authorizing the trial of issues of fact by the courts of the United States, with the consent of parties in Louisiana. To avoid a like experience under the act of 1865, it was deemed important by this court "to settle the practice under it at an early day, with a precision and distinctness that could not be misunderstood," and to "require in all cases, where the parties saw fit to avail themselves of the privileges of the act, a reasonably strict compliance with its provisions." (Flanders vs. Tweed, 9 Wall., 430.) Accordingly, as early as 1869, in the case of Norris vs. Jackson, (9 Wall., 125,) after a very careful examination of the provisions of the act, the following construction was given to it:

1. If the finding be general, only such rulings of the court in the progress of the trial can be reviewed as are presented by bill of exceptions or as may arise under the pleadings. 2. In such cases a bill of exceptions cannot be used to bring up the whole testimony for review any more than in a trial by jury. 3. That if the parties desire a review of the law involved in the case they must either get the court to make a special finding which raises the legal proposition, or they must present to the court their propositions of law and require a ruling on them. 4. That objection to the admission or exclusion of evidence, or to such ruling on the propositions of law as the party may ask, must appear by bill of exceptions. Having thus ascertained the practice, the court are of opinion that under it the general exceptions in this case cannot be considered here. Affirmed.

INSUFFICIENT TESTIMONY.

Judge Westbrook rendered a decision, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, discharging Mary Julian from arrest. The prisoner was committed by Justice Bixby, on a charge of a Police officer that she had been guilty of disorderly conduct. The disorderly conduct, according to the affidavit against her, consisted of sitting in the window and enticing men for purposes of prostitution. This evidence Judge Westbrook held to be insufficient, in that it stated the mere conclusion of the Police officer, without giving facts from which the court could draw a similar conclusion.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Eustace Schuling was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of felonious assault preferred by Mr. Charles Morgan, of No. 200 Eldridge street.

Thomas Sullivan, of No. 74 Mott street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault, in firing a pistol twice at John Waters, on Saturday night, at Waters' liquor store, No. 15 Mott street.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday a lawyer named Michael C. O'Brien was held in his own recognizance to answer a charge made by Mary Deshong, of No. 82 Mulberry street, of obtaining money from her by trick and device.

Kate Bohr, a woman who was arrested by Officer Radun in a disorderly house at No. 61 Mulberry street, appeared at the Tombs Police Court yesterday with an infant, entirely nude, about eighteen months old, in her arms. She was committed to the Tombs and the infant was placed in charge of the Matron.

A woman named Mary Smith, who represented herself to be a domestic, yesterday afternoon entered the apartments of Thomas H. Sayre, No. 814 Sixth avenue, and stole money and jewelry of the value of $120. She was discovered by Mr. Sayre while making her escape, and given into custody. The stolen property was found on her person. Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, committed her for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Kate Horn, of No. 66 Pitt street, was arrested by Officer Covert, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on Thursday night, on complaint of Jacob Jones, of No. 19 Walker street, who charged her with stealing from his apartments a gold watch and chain, and a silver breastpin, all of the value of $42 50. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Bixby held her in $300 to answer.

Louis Schoenfield, of No. 545 East Fifth street; Christopher Krohm, of No. 502 East Twelfth street, and Charles Baum, of No. 404 East Eleventh street, policy-dealers, who were arrested by officers of the Seventeenth Precinct on Thursday afternoon, were brought before Justice Smith, of the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of selling lottery pools. The prisoners waived examination and furnished bail in $500 each to answer at the General Sessions.

The proprietors and inmates of the disorderly houses in Wooster street who were captured by the officers of the Fifteenth Precinct on Thursday night were brought before Justice Bixby at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday morning for examination. Charlotte Leffareye, Blanche Barry, Blanche Smith, Louise Matre, Alice Van Bigauot, and Eliza Clarvent were each held in $1,000 bail to answer. The inmates were each held in $1,000 bail for future good behavior.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Fongera vs. Maurice et al.—I do not think that the title of the plaintiff is so clear as to continue this injunction on affidavits. But there is enough in the case to show that the plaintiff is entitled to a rapid and speedy trial. The injunction is dissolved upon defendants stipulating to refer to a Referee, whom the court will name if the parties fail to agree upon one, and to take one week's notice of hearing, and order to be signed to contain provisions for a short and continuous trial. If the defendant refuses to stipulate, the injunction is continued, costs to abide event.

Donovan vs. Hutchings.—Writ granted.—By final decree of the Surrogate of New-York, made Aug. 5, 1873, the relator was directed to pay $970 into Surrogate's hands, and, on failure to pay this sum, he has been imprisoned. There has been no appeal from the decree, as the statute allows. (2 R. S., 609, sec. 104.) The clear intent of the statute was to permit a review only by appeal or in the mode provided. This writ cannot be used to review this adjudication of the Surrogate's. It is true that counsel argue it is directed to the order of imprisonment and not to the final decree; but it is equally true that the point made by the relator is that the imprisonment is wrong because the original decree is wrong. It is only by attacking the latter he impeaches the former. If the decree is right, the imprisonment is right. I overrule the formal objections—regard the return as before me, and because it is in substance and fact an attempt to review a final decree of a Surrogate by certiorari, and not by appeal. The writ is quashed.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

On Wednesday last James Williamson, a bar-tender, giving his residence as No. 65 Willett street, attempted to steal a pocket-book containing $25 from the pocket of an aged lady named Mrs. Catherine Brown, of Little Neck, Long Island, who was crossing the river on the ferry-boat Southampton. Mr. Jacob New, of No. 117 Broadway, who saw the act, came to the old lady's assistance and secured Williamson. The baffled thief turned on Mr. New, seized him by the throat, and getting that gentleman's finger in his mouth attempted to bite it off. Mr. New, however, retained his prisoner and handed him over to the Police, and secured the attendance in court of Mrs. Brown. On reading the account of the transaction in THE TIMES of Thursday, Recorder Hackett recognized in Williamson an old thief and pickpocket, and requested Chief Clerk Clark, of the District Attorney's office, to send the case before the Grand Jury at once. The request was promptly complied with, and before the adjournment of the Grand Jury two indictments had been found against Williamson, one for attempted larceny from the person and another for the assault upon Mr. New. Yesterday morning, on the opening of the Court of General Sessions, Williamson was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and, the recognition between himself and Recorder Hackett being mutual, pleaded guilty. The Recorder administered the thief a scathing rebuke and sentenced him to two years and six months in State Prison at hard labor. The offense was committed on Wednesday, and within forty-eight hours after its occurrence the perpetrator had been put through all the elaborate machinery of criminal law, and was on his way to Sing Sing.

THE SERVANT WHO SHOT AT AN OFFICER.

On the 3d of July, Sarah Martin, a domestic, aged seventeen, was arrested for disorderly conduct, and taken to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house. While at the station-house, the girl, who had by some means become possessed of a seven-chambered revolver, fired the weapon at Sergt. M. Rooney, fortunately without doing any injury. On being brought before the Police Magistrate, the girl admitted the offense, and said that she had purchased the pistol in order to shoot Rooney, who, her priest had told her, was not fit to live. On being arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, Sarah, by advice of some persons who took an interest in her, pleaded guilty, and was remanded, representations having been made to Recorder Hackett that the girl was of unsound mind. The Recorder examined the case thoroughly, and becoming satisfied that the prisoner was not responsible for her acts at the time of the commission of the offense, consulted with District Attorney Rollins and suspended judgment. The girl was then handed over to her friends.

CARELESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

On the 26th of May last John Moran, a lad residing at No. 662 Water street, was playing with a loaded pistol, and while carrying on some youthful pranks with a companion named Hennessey, laid the weapon on the stairs, where it was found by Katie Hennessey, aged eleven years, who shot herself in the head, inflicting a wound from the effects of which she died. A verdict was rendered against Moran by the Coroner's jury, and the lad was indicted for homicide in carelessly leaving a loaded pistol in the child's way. The boy was brought up in General Sessions yesterday, and counsel applied for his discharge on the ground that the shooting was anything but murder. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said that he had examined the case thoroughly, and was of opinion that no indictment for homicide should have been found on the evidence presented. He therefore consented to the discharge of the boy, which was ordered by the Recorder.

THE HUSS FESTIVAL IN BOHEMIA.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at Prague says, writing on the 15th ult.: "The Huss festival got up by the 'Young Czech' party did not take place at Prague, as it was forbidden by the authorities, but it was celebrated in several country towns of Bohemia and Moravia, where it was rather of a national than of a religious character. At the same time, being named after the great Bohemian reformer, it was viewed with much disfavor by the old Czechs, who feared lest it should give offense to their allies of the Ultramontane party. The admirers of John Huss have made several public manifestations of this kind since the abolition of the concordat. Formerly there were forty-one communities of the so-called 'Bohemian Brothers,' but they were not allowed to call themselves by that name in public. They were nominally members of the Augsburg confession, though, as a matter of fact, they formed a distinct sect. When the legal difficulties were removed they were acknowledged as 'Bohemian Brothers,' and they then organized the movement for establishing a union among the admirers of John Huss. They began by forming a committee at Prague, with the object of erecting a monument to John Huss at Constance, on the same spot where the reformer was burned. Since then they have yearly held a festival in commemoration of Huss' death, but the opposition of the old Czechs has been so violent on the present occasion that the Government found it necessary, in order to prevent disturbances, to prohibit the celebration in the Bohemian capital, though in other parts of the country it was permitted."

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 6.—Printing Cloths a shade easier, with light transactions on a basis of 5⅛c. @5¼c. for Standard and Extra 64x64.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 C. Pac. G. B....102⅞	100 Pacific Mail...s3. 39⅛
10,000 B.,H. & E. 1st. 24¾	300 do.......... 39⅛
10 Fourth Nat. B'k..101	1000 do.......... 39
15 N. Y. C. & H......104	3500 do.......... 38⅞
500 Union Pacific....... 73	500 do.......... 38¾
200 Rock Island..s3.105½	100 do.........c. 38¾
300 West. Union..s3. 82⅛	900 do.........c. 38⅞
200 do.......... 82½	2700 do.......... 39
100 do.......... 82½	100 do.........c. 38⅞
1600 do.......... 82¼	1400 do.......... 38⅞
300 do.......s3. 82¼	400 do.......... 38¾
300 do.......... 82¼	900 do.......... 38⅝
100 do.......... 82¼	800 do.......s3. 38⅛
300 do.......... 82¼	500 do.......... 38¾
1000 do.......... 82⅛	200 Ohio & Miss....... 19⅛
600 do.......... 82	100 do.......... 19⅝
700 do.......... 81⅞	200 do.......... 19½
800 do.......s3. 81¾	100 do.......... 19⅝
400 do.......... 81¾	200 Lake Shore....... 60⅞
500 do.......s3. 81⅝	900 do.......... 60¾
50 Erie Railway...... 14⅝	2700 do.......... 60⅝
300 do.......... 14⅜	1600 do.......s3. 60½
100 do.......s3. 14½	100 do.......s3. 60⅝
100 At. & Pacific Pf.... 14	300 do.......s3. 60¼
100 St. L.,K.C.& N.Pf... 28	100 do.......b3. 60⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo...s3. 23	40 do.......... 60⅛
100 North-west. Pf..... 55⅛	100 do.......... 60¼
100 do.........c. 55⅛	700 do.......... 60⅜
400 North-western...... 41⅝	200 St. Paul....... 36⅜
1000 do.......... 41⅜	100 do.......... 36
300 do.......... 41⅛	300 do.......s3. 36⅛
200 do.......... 41½	500 do.......b3. 36⅜
200 Pac. R. of Mo...... 47½	300 do.......s3. 36
50 Chic. & Alton......104	400 do.......... 35⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 new.12.119¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..12.120¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, N.S. 50	100 At. & P. Tel....b.c. 18¾
1,000 Ohio 6s, '81...105	700 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 38⅞
10,000 B. H. & E. 1st. 24½	100 do.........c. 38⅞
10,000 St.L.J.& C. 1st.102½	1300 do.......... 39
2,000 Ch., B. & Q. 8s.115	200 do.......... 38¾
1,000 N. J. C. 1st C.107	100 do.......... 38¾
1,000 C. & N.W. Con.	300 do.......... 38⅞
C. Gold bs.... 88⅛	300 do.......... 38⅝
2,000 do.......... 88⅛	200 do.......... 38½
5,000 do.......... 88⅛	300 do.......... 38¼
7,000 do.......... 88¼	200 do.......... 38¾
2,000 H. & St.J. 8s,C. 84	500 do.......... 38⅝
1,000 Mich. C. 7s.....103½	300 do.......... 38¾
2,000 D. M. & T. 1st.100⅛	1100 do.......... 38⅞
4,000 do.......... 100	300 do.......... 38½
10,000 H. 1st 7s, C.c.111⅞	100 do.......... 38¾
2,000 U. P. 1st......101⅞	100 do.......... 38⅞
5,000 Cen. P. L. G... 96½	400 do.......... 38¾
3,000 do.......... 96⅜	100 do.......s3. 38½
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 96¼	100 do.......... 38⅝
1,000 P. F.W. & C.2d.105⅜	100 do.......... 38¾
2,000 C. & P. C. S. F.105⅛	100 Erie R.....b. c. s3. 14¾
7,000 M. & E. 1st C.104¼	100 L. S. & M. S..bc.b3 60½
2,000 L. & N. con.'98. 85	300 do.......... 60½
20 Fourth N. Bk....101¼	100 do.......s3. 60½
15 Ger. Am. Bk.... 90	100 do.......s4. 60½
6 Del. & H. Canal..119	100 do.......... 60⅜
100 Mar. A. P....... 11½	600 do.......s3. 60¼
200 Quicksilver M.Co. 15½	300 do.......... 60⅛
100 Quicksilver P'fd.. 21½	1000 do.......... 60⅛
200 do.......... 21⅝	2300 do.......s3. 60
10 Adams Ex........101	700 do.......... 60⅛
40 American Ex.... 57⅜	100 do.......... 60¼
10 do.......b. c. 57½	100 do.......... 60⅛
100 U. S. Ex......... 43	600 do.......... 60¼
200 W. U. Tel....b. c. 81¾	100 Ill. Cen.......... 96
1600 do.......... 81⅞	100 Union Pac.....b. c. 72¾
200 do.......s3. 81⅞	200 do.......... 72½
700 do.......b3. 82	26 Cl. & P. G'd...b. c. 91¾
400 do.......... 81¾	100 Ch. & N. W....b. c. 41⅛
300 do.......... 81⅞	100 do.......s3. 41⅛
500 do.......... 81⅝	100 do.......... 41⅜
300 do.......... 81⅝	100 do.......s3. 41
200 do.......... 81⅜	600 do.......... 41¼
100 do.......... 81⅜	400 do.......... 41⅛
200 do.......... 81¼	200 do.......c. 41⅜
100 do.......... 81⅛	100 do.......... 41¼
300 do.......... 80⅞	700 do.......... 41¼
200 do.......... 80½	5 N. J. C.......... 109⅜
200 do.......... 80½	50 do.......b. c. 109⅝
300 do.......... 80⅝	100 Ch. & R. I.....b. c. 105⅝
400 do.......... 81	200 do.......s3. 105½
200 do.......... 80⅞	500 do.......... 105½
1000 do.......... 81¼	300 do.......... 105⅝
500 do.......c. 80⅞	30 do.......... 105⅝
200 do.......... 80⅞	400 do.......... 105⅝
500 do.......... 80⅝	300 C. M. & St. P.b.c. 36
500 do.......... 80⅞	300 do.......... 35⅞
400 do.......... 80½	200 do.......... 35¾
600 do.......... 81	200 C.M.& St.P.P'd.b.c. 59
200 do.......... 80⅞	300 T. W. & W...b. c. 5⅜
600 do.......... 80⅝	200 D. L. & W......b3.120½
600 do.......... 80⅞	35 Ch. B. & Q......b.c.115½
100 do.......... 81	300 H. & St J..b.c.b10 23½
300 do.......... 81	100 do.......... 23¼
250 do.......... 81	100 do.......... 23
100 do.......... 80⅞	11 P.F.W.& C. G'd..b.c. 98½
800 do.......... 81	10 Pac. R. of Mo..b.c. 47½
100 do.......... 81	900 O. & Miss......b.c. 19¼
300 do.......... 81⅛	100 do.......... 19½
300 do.......... 81⅛	100 do.......... 19⅛
400 do.......... 81⅛	200 do.......... 19
100 do.......... 81⅛	200 do.......... 18¾
900 do.......... 81⅛	100 do.......... 19
600 do.......... 81½	200 C. C. & I. C....b. c. 4

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$50,300 Reg. 5s, '81..115⅞	100 Lake Shore........ 60¾
1,000 N.Y. B. L. R..106	100 do.......c. 60¼
10,900 do.......... 106⅛	500 do.......... 60⅛
100 Atlan.& Pac. Tel.. 18¾	100 do.......... 60¼
100 Western Union...... 81½	100 do.......b4. 60¼
700 do.......c. 81⅝	50 Tol. & Wabash..... 5¾
100 do.......c. 81⅝	300 North-western...... 41¼
210 do.......... 81¾	300 do.......... 41¼
200 do.......... 81⅝	100 do.......s3. 41
100 do.......s3. 81⅜	10 do.......s3. 41
100 do.......c. 81⅜	300 North-western Pf. 55⅛
300 do.......... 81⅜	500 St. Paul.......... 36⅛
100 do.......b3. 81½	300 St. Paul Pref....... 59
900 do.......... 81¼	300 Rock Island......105⅝
300 do.......s3. 81¼	200 do.......... 105½
100 do.......... 81⅛	100 do.......s3.105⅝
300 do.......s3. 81¼	30 Del.,Lack.& West.120½
100 do.......c. 81⅜	50 Ohio & Miss....... 19¼
300 Pac. Mail......s3. 38¾	100 do.......... 19⅛
400 do.......... 38¾	300 Han. & St. Jo...... 23
200 do.......b3. 38¾	100 do.......b30. 23⅛
300 Erie Railway...... 14⅜	200 Union Pacific...... 72⅝
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 47	500 do.......... 72½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65..........119⅞	$10,000 U.S. 5-20s,C., '67..........120¾
20,000 U.S.5s, C., '81.116½	20,000 do.....'67.120⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. B..101½	100 West. Union.b. c. 81⅜
3,000 U. Pac. 1st...101½	200 do.......c. 81¼
1,000 U. Pac.7s L.G. 99¾	300 do.......... 81¼
1,000 N.J.Cen.1st C.107¼	100 do.......... 81⅛
1,000 Mil. & St.P.8s,	100 do.......s3. 81⅝
1st, LaC. D.. 93⅞	300 do.......... 81¾
1,000 Cle.&P.con.S.F.105¼	100 do.......... 81⅝
2,000 Al&T H.2d.Pf. 90	600 do.......... 81½
2,000 Chic. & N. W.	600 do.......... 81⅝
C. C. G. bds.. 88	600 do.......... 81⅝
1,000 do.......... 87⅞	700 do.......... 81½
5,000 do.......... 87¾	200 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 60⅜
20,000 do.......... 87⅞	200 do.......... 60½
10,000 do.......b. c. 87½	100 do.......b3. 60½
15 Del.& Hud.Canal.119⅞	100 do.......... 60⅜
25 do.......b. c.119⅞	100 do.......s3. 60¼
40 do.......... 119¾	1100 do.......... 60¼
200 At. & Pac. T...b. c. 18¾	3000 do.......... 60⅛
100 Adams Ex....b. c.101¼	100 do.......s3. 60¼
200 U. S. Ex......b. c. 43¼	100 Chi.,M.&St.P.b.c. 36
500 Pacific Mail...b. c. 38⅞	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 59
100 do.......c. 38⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 19⅜
500 do.......... 38¾	100 do.......... 19½
100 Un. Pacific...b. c. 72½	200 do.......... 19⅜
100 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 41⅜	200 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 47
200 Chic. & R. I...b. c.105½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$8,000 N.W.cn.cp.G.b 87½	900 Pacific Mail........ 38¾
12,000 do.......... 87⅜	500 do.......s3. 38⅝
100 N.Y.C. & Hud.s3.103¾	100 do.......b3. 38¾
100 West. Un.....b3. 81⅝	100 do.......... 38⅝
200 do.......s3. 81½	20 C., C. & I. C....... 4
1900 do.......... 81½	1700 Rock Island......105¼
50 Harlem.............134	300 North-western...... 41¼
200 Lake Shore....s3. 60⅛	200 do.......b3. 41¼
1000 do.......... 60	100 do.......... 41⅛
1700 do.......s3. 60	100 North-west. Pf.... 55⅛
100 do.......... 60	100 do.......... 55
2200 do.......... 59⅞	100 Tol. & Wab....... 5¾
500 do.......b3. 59⅞	400 Han. & St. Jo...... 23
100 do.......s3. 59⅝	100 Chi., B. & Q......115½
100 do.......... 59¾	100 Ohio & Miss....... 19¼
200 do.......... 59⅞	200 do.......... 19⅛
500 do.......... 59¾	200 do.......... 19
55 do.......... 59½	100 do.......... 19⅛
200 do.......s3. 59⅝	200 do.......... 19¼
100 St. Paul............. 36	

FRIDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

Wall street to-day was disturbed by rumors of failures among prominent banking houses and brokerage firms, which unsettled the various markets, especially those for stocks and gold. As usual after an important failure like that of Duncan, Sherman & Co., speculators in stocks set afloat all sorts of damaging rumors, knowing full well the sensitive state of the public mind at such periods. Nothing is easier than to start a rumor in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange, but it should be remembered by parties pursuing this nefarious practice that they do not merely affect stock values, but disturb confidence in mercantile credits. During the afternoon no troubles occurred, and the uneasiness disappeared from the street. In contrast with the unfavorable rumors alluded to, the gratifying announcement was made that the letters of credit and circular notes of Duncan, Sherman & Co. on the Union Bank of London will be cashed or exchanged for new credits on presentation at the banking houses of J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and Drexel, Harjes & Co., of Paris, prior to Nov. 1, 1875.

The transactions in railway and miscellaneous shares were considerably larger than yesterday. The business in Western Union, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail alone have reached over 82,000 shares. The first named opened at 82½ and declined to 80¼, but subsequently recovered to 81⅝. Lake Shore fell off from 60⅞ to 60, and recovered at the second call to 60½, but finally sold at 59⅝. Pacific Mail receded from 39⅛ to 38¼, and later rose to 38⅞. North-western Common declined to 41, St. Paul to 35¾, Union Pacific to 72½, and Ohio and Mississippi to 18¾, but at the close prices showed a recovery of ¼ to ½ ⅌ cent. Rock Island closed at 105¼, against 105¾ yesterday. The changes in the remainder of the list were very slight.

The money market worked smoothly, the offerings of capital having been very abundant. Borrowers on call supplied their wants at 2½ @ 3 ⅌ cent. on pledge of ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals. Discounts are unchanged. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $580,000. The foreign advices reported Consols lower at 94¼@94⅜ for money and 94⅜ for the account, and United States bonds steady. Old 1865s closed at 107⅝ @107⅞, 1867s at 108⅝@108⅞, 10-40s at 106½ @106¾, and new 5s at 104⅝@104⅞. The London Stock Exchange will be closed for repairs to-morrow. The sterling exchange market was quiet and firm, with actual business at $4 87@ $4 87¼ for bankers' 60 days, and $4 89¾@ $4 90 for demand. Gold advanced at the opening from 113½ to 114 on the rumored failures, but later settled back to 113⅝@113¾. The market closed quiet at the latter quotation. The fact that the specie engagements to-morrow are only $500,000, and the shipment of even this amount doubtful, assisted the reaction in gold toward the close. Gold loans were made free of interest to 1-64 ⅌ diem, for use, the final rate being 2 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum.

Government bonds were dull throughout the day, but the market was firm and higher, in sympathy with gold. At the close prices had a tendency to react slightly. Railroad mortgages were less buoyant than yesterday, and prices ruled lower in some instances. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds closed at 87⅜, a decline of 1 ⅌ cent. The Pacific issues were slightly lower in the late dealings. Central Pacific land grants were placed on the Stock Exchange list to-day and sold at 96½@96⅝. State bonds were dull and steady.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day are $2,022,635, against $2,970,954 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $2,814,907 in 1873; and the amount marketed $2,115,916, against $2,754,236 in 1874 and $2,798,271 in 1873. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1, this year, are $65,005,791, against $68,890,076 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $75,453,199 in 1873, and the total amount marketed $64,509,853, against $68,858,016 in 1874 and $76,275,062 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$424,022 12
Gold payments	2,115,238 43
Gold balance	35,325,218 81
Currency receipts	1,963,842 12
Currency payments	1,124,860 84
Currency balance	59,936,111 10
Customs	410,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 6.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American gold	113⅜	113¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup	115⅞	116⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120½	120¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87@$4 87¼	$4 87@$4 87¼
New-York Central	104	103¾
Chicago and Rock Island	105¾	105¼
Pacific Mail	39¼	38⅝
St. Paul Common	36¼	36
St. Paul Preferred	59¼	59
Western Union	82¾	81½
Union Pacific	72⅞	72⅝
Lake Shore	60⅞	59⅝
Toledo and Wabash	5¾	5¾
North-western Common	41¾	41¼
North-western Preferred	55	55
Del., Lackawanna and Western	120⅝	120⅝
New-Jersey Central	109⅝	109⅝
Panama	132	132
Erie	14½	14⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	19¾	19¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	4½	4
Harlem	134⅜	134¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103¾	103¾	115
Erie	14⅜	14¼	900
Lake Shore	60⅞	59⅝	26,940
Wabash	5¾	5⅝	250
North-western	41⅝	41	7,700
North-western Pref	55⅛	55	800
Rock Island	105⅝	105¼	4,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅛	35¾	3,330
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	59	59	600
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	115½	115½	100
Illinois Central	96¾	96	150
Union Pacific	73	72½	1,700
C. C. and Ind. Central	4⅛	4	200
Hannibal and St. Jo	23¼	23	1,150
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅝	18¾	4,000
Missouri Pacific	47½	47	400
Atlantic and Pacific Pf	14	14	100
Western Union	82½	80¼	30,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	18¾	18¾	200
Pacific Mail	39⅛	38¼	24,800
Quicksilver Preferred	21⅝	21½	200
Adams Express	101¼	101¼	100
Mariposa	11½	11½	100
St. L., K. C. and N. Pf	28	28	100
United States Express	43¼	43	300
Total sales			108,535

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122¼	122¾	5-20s, 1867, r	120¾	121
6s, 1881, r	120¾	121¼	5-20s, 1867, c	120⅝	120⅞
6s, 1881, c	121⅝	121¾	5-20s, 1868, r	121¼	122
5-20s, 1864, r	116¼	116½	5-20s, 1868, c	121¼	122
5-20s, 1864, c	116¼	116½	10-40s, r	114⅝	115
5-20s, 1865, r	119¼	119½	10-40s, c	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, c	119⅜	119½	5s, 1881, r	116	116¼
5-20s, 1865, n., r	119	119½	5s, 1881, c	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1865, n., c	119¼	119½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $232,000 for interest, and $35,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$33,824,000
Gold balances	1,802,190
Currency balances	2,088,566

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$53,441,207
Currency balances	3,217,861
Gold exchanges	5,834,870
Gold balances	870,705

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	35	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	105½
Alabama 5s, '86	35	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	105½
Alabama 8s, '86	35	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75	110
Ark. 6s, Funded	33½	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77	110
Ark. 7s, L.R&F.S. iss	16	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78	110
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R.	16	N.Y. 6s, Gold L'n, '83	114
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&NO	16	N.Y. 6s, Gold L'n, '91	115
Ark. 7s, Miss.O.&R.R	16	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	16	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	20
Connecticut 6s	104½	N.C.6s.,N.C.R.J.&J.	50
Georgia 6s	89	N.C.6s,N.C.R.A.&O.	50
Georgia 7s, new bds	98½	N.C.N.C.R.c.off.J&J	38
Georgia 7s, indorsed	95	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O	38
Georgia 7s, Gold bds	98½	N.C.6s,Fund.Act'66	10
Indiana 5s	101	N.C.6s,Fund.Act'68	10
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100	N.C.6s,newbds,J.&J.	10
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100	N.C.6s,n'wbds,A&O.	10
Illinois War Loan	102	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Kentucky 6s	102	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Louisiana 6s	33	Rhode Island 6s	104
Louisiana 6s, new bs	33	S. C. Non-Fund. bs	6
La. 6s, new F. Debt	33	Tennessee 6s, old	50¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary	33	Tenn. 6s, new bds	49¾
La. 6s, Levee bds	33	Tenn. 6s, new series	49¼
La. 8s, of 1910	12	Virginia 6s, old	37½
Michigan 6s, '78-79	102	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	37½
MoLB,due'81to'91inc	101⅜	Va. 6s, consol. bds	63½
Han.&St.Jo.,due'75	100½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	57¾
Han.&St.Jo.,due '76	100½	Va. 6s, con. 2d series	46½
Han.&St.Jo.,due '86	100½	Va. 6s, deferred bds	8¾
Han.&St.Jo.,due '87	100½	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924	61

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st	109½	Kal.& W.Pigeon 1st	83½
Alb. & Sus. 2d	105¾	Lake Shore Div. bds	101⅜
Alb. & Sus. 3d	100	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	101½
Bos., H. & E. 1st	24⅜	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	97
B., C. R.& M.1st7s,g.	31	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	93
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	39	Marietta & Cin. 1st	104½
Chicago & Alton 1st	110	M. Cen. Cons.7s,1902	103¼
Chic. & Alton Inc	102	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882.S.F.	113
St. L.,J. & Chic. 1st	102	N. J. South. 1st 7s	28
Chic.,B.& Q.8 ⅌c.1st	114	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101⅞
C. B. & Q. con. 7s	104	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	102½
Chic.,R. I. & Pacific	108¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	101½
Cen. R. of N. J.1st	109¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100⅝
Cen. R. of N. J.1stC	107	N.Y.C.& H.1st, Cou	115½
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C	109	N.Y.C.& H.1st, Reg	115
Am.Dock & Im. Bds	99	H.R.7s 2d, S. F., 1885	108
M.&St.P.2d,73-10P.D	88	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup	111⅝
M. & St.P.1stLaC.D.	93⅞	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg	111
M. & St. P.1st,I.& D.	83	North Missouri 1st	89½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	83	Ohio & Miss. 2d,Con	70
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	102¼	O.&M.1st,SpgfieldD.	78
C. & N. W. Con. bds	96½	Cen.Pac. Gold bonds	101⅞
C. & N. W. Ex. bds	90	C.P.,San Joaq. Br'ch	91⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	100	C.P.,Cal.&Oregon1st	89¼
C. & N. W. C.G.bds	88¼	Cen.P.State Aid bds	107
Galena & Chic. Ex	102	Western Pacific bds	93½
Peninsula 1st, Conv	97	Union Pacific 1st	101⅝
W. & St. Peters 1st	70	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	99⅝
W. & St. Peters 2d	55	Union Pac. S. F'd	96¼
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.	106	Pacific of Mo. 1st	91
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	111	Pac. 7s, G'd by Mo	100½
Morris & Essex 1st	113	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 1st	112
M. & E. 1st, Con. G.	104⅛	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 2d	105½
Erie 1st, Extended	103½	C. & P. Con. S. Fd	105⅛
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	98	C. & P. 4th, S. F'd	100
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	99	C., C. & I. 2d	18
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	98	St. L. & I. M. 1st	89
Long Dock bds	102	Alton & T. H. 1st	106½
D. & Sioux City 1st	102	A. & T. H. 2d, Pf	89½
D. & S. City 2d Div	100	A. & T. H. 2d, Inc	76
Cedar F'ls & M. 1st	80½	T., P. & W., E. D.	72
L., Bloom. & W. 1st	26	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex	81½
L., Bloom. & W. 2d	8	Tol. & Wab. 2d	50
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	102⅝	T. & W. Con. Conv	27½
M. So. N.I.S.F. 7 p. c.	108	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	81¾
Clev.,P.& A. old bds	101¼	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	54
Clev., P.& A.new bs	104¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	40
Det., Mon.& Tol.bds	100	L., B. & Miss 1st	40
Buff.& Erie new bds	103	Han. & C. Mo. 1st	61
Buff. & State Line 7s	101		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150	Metropolitan	133
American Exchange	116½	Nassau	105
Butch. & Drovers'	135	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge	100
City	300	Ninth National	80
Commerce	121⅞	North America	100½
Corn Exchange	134	Park	147
First National	200	People's	140
Fourth National	101	Phenix	98½
Imp. & Traders'	195	Republic	85⅛
Irving	130	Tradesmen's	140
Mechanics'	141	Union	140
Mercantile	108½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	103⅝
City 6s, new	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131	131⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	50½	50⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅛	....
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42⅞	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅞	21
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅛

The Bank of the Republic accompanies the announcement of its omission to declare a dividend for the past six months with a statement showing that the institution is, nevertheless, in a strong condition. With a surplus of $128,817 67, premium on its Government bonds, $160,000, and surplus value of its real estate $28,000, the bank's estimated value over its $2,000,000 capital is $376,817 67, or about 18¾ ⅌ cent. In passing the dividend the bank charged $364,414 20 to profit and loss account, from which it hopes to realize a large amount in time.

The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, at the rate of *Seven ⅌ cent.*, per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after Sept. 1 at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 6, 1875.

At Sixtieth Street Yards on this forenoon trade in Beeves was brisk at 10½c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5½ @8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove trade was not so active; prices ranged from 7½c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4 cwt. strong to 8 cwt.; from 54 ℔. to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows not quoted. Veals and Calves generally held on sale. Sheep sold at 5½c. @6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs at 7c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔.; trade moderate at these rates. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City Dressed active on light arrivals, at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 234 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, with a choice top; terms not obtained. Ulrey & Cary sold for Goff Bros., 81 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@ 13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for Hasbury & Co., 18 common Iowa Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. 18 fair Iowa Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 248 coarse Colorado Steers at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. H. Meyer sold for self, 68 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 25 State Sheep, weight 2,110 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 28 State Sheep, weight 2,350 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 52 State Sheep, weight 4,390 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 8 State Sheep, weight 800 ℔., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 205 State Lambs, weight 11,160 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 98 State Lambs, weight 6,270 ℔., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 100 State Lambs, weight 6,150 ℔., at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for L. Schomberg 51 good Ohio Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Williams & Weatheimer sold for selves 111 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@ 13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for Reynolds & Co. 157 Cherokee Steers, fed east of the Mississippi, at 9¼c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for C. Haas 48 Indiana Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; for J. McFillan 38 fair Colorado Steers at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5½ to 6 cwt.; 20 Cherokee Steers, fed east of the Mississippi, at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt. For J. Auil, 45 Texan Steers, direct from the Plains, at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4 cwt. B. & H. Weatheimer sold for selves 197 Texan Steers, grazed east of the great rivers, at 8c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4½ cwt.; 32 good Ohio Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 50 Steers, mixed natives and Spanish Cattle, at 7½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4 cwt. strong, quality poor.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards yesterday and to-day—763 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 242 Veals and Calves, 14 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—1,518 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Bulls, 549 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—2,964 Hogs, 193 Sheep, 330 Calves and Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—1,426 head of horned Cattle, 4,815 Sheep and Lambs, 1,845 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,054 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 9,724 head, or 572 cars, (363 cars through consignments, the balance on sale here,) against 536 cars for the same time last week and 634 cars for the corresponding week last year. There was no market to-day and no sales. Fresh arrivals were all through consignments. The yards, excepting a few odds and ends, are bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 809 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,600 head, against 16,000 head for the same time last week, and 17,600 head for the corresponding week last year. The market was slow and but little offering. Sales only 500 head Sheep leaving 1 deck of Sheep and 1 car of Lambs in the yards unsold. Sales of Ohio clipped Sheep, averaging 89 ℔., at $5 37½; Indiana clipped Sheep, averaging 91 ℔., at $5. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,700 head, making the total receipts for the week thus far 14,000 head, against 13,400 head for the same time last week, and 16,000 head for the corresponding week last year. No market to-day; only 2 cars on sale; 1 car corn-fed Yorkers held at $8, and 1 car Stillers, averaging 215 ℔. held at 6¾c. Cows—The receipts for the week were 36 cars of all kinds, of which 10 cars were from fair to good quality—fat Cows, Springers, and new milkers—and 20 cars common to fair quality, for butchers' use. The demand has been moderately active, and those offered were disposed of. We quote for the week, by car-load, common to fair to best for butcher's use at $3 50@$5 @$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; by the head, for dairy purposes, common to fair, $20@$35; good to choice, $35@$65, the latter price realized only for a few of the best Springers. Calves—Receipts for the week about 140 head of all kinds, the majority of those offering from Canada. The quality of the offerings was generally good, and an improvement over those of last week. The demand was fully equal to the supply. All offerings have found a ready sale. We quote for the week at $4@$10 per head for common to best offerings; average ruling price $7@$7 50 ⅌ head.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 436 cars, or 86 short of last week's. The market was fairly active. The highest price realized for the best native Steers, was 7¾c. ⅌ ℔., live weight, at which price several bunches were taken. Texans and Cherokees sold all the way from 4½c. to 6½c. ⅌ ℔. Veal Calves—Out of 300 head received, 150 were taken for the East at 6½c. @7½c. ⅌ ℔., and the balance was consigned to dealers in New-York. They are in good demand and more could have been sold. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep in active demand at last week's prices for common and medium grades, and a slight advance on very good, with the supply about equal to the demand. The supply of Lambs, although moderate, has been about equal to the wants of the trade, but they have sold at ¼c.@½c. ⅌ ℔. higher than last week, when the market was glutted. Sheep, common to fair, 4c.@5c.; fair to good, 5c.@5½c., and selected, 6½c. ⅌ ℔. Lambs, common to fair, 6c.@ 7c.; fair to good, 7c.@7½c.; and extra, 8c. ⅌ ℔.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200 head; market fairly active at full prices; some sales higher, closing with empty pens. Sales, Texans, $2 75 @$4; shipping, $4 75@$6 75; choice, $5 87½@$6 25; extra, $6 60@$6 75; shipments, 1,660 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 7,498 head; demand active and prices higher all around, under light receipts; Bacon grades, $7 85@$8; heavy, $7 60@$7 90; one lot fancy sold at $8 25; few light sold at $8 10; closed firm; shipments, 5,900 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market steady and firm at $3@$5, chiefly $3 75@$4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—Flour generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher. Wheat—Demand active, and prices have advanced; market unsettled. No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 34@$1 35, spot; No. 2 do., $1 28½ @$1 29, spot; has sold at $1 30½, spot; $1 28½, seller August; $1 27½, seller September; $1 24½, seller all the year; No. 3 do., $1 21; Rejected, $1 08. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 72¼c.@72½c., spot; 72⅜c. bid seller August; 73⅜c. bid seller September; 60½c.@62c., seller all the year; rejected, 69¼c. Oats scarce, wanted; No. 2, 60c., spot; 47½c.@47⅝c., August; 41½c. bid seller September; 40c. bid seller all the year; rejected, 54c. Barley—Market buoyant but unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 17, seller September; $1 15, seller October. Rye firm and unchanged. Pork—Demand fair and prices have advanced; $21 45@ $21 50, spot; $21 62½, seller September; $21 80, seller October. Lard active; prices have advanced; $13 70, spot; $13 85, seller September; $14 05, seller October. Bulk Meats unchanged. Whisky higher, at $1 18½. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 108,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 105,000 bushels; Corn, 171,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat firm at $1 28⅛, August; nominally $1 29½, August. Corn firm at 72¼c., August; 73⅞c., September. Oats higher; 48¼c., August; 41⅞c., September. Pork weak at $21 45@$21 50, August; $21 60, September. Lard easy at $13 80.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—Flour, demand fair and market firm, unchanged. Wheat inactive; lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 58 asked; $1 51 bid, cash sales; August, $1 55@$1 57; September, $1 53@$1 55. Corn firm for cash; lower for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 74c.@ 74½c., cash; 73¼c., August; 73c.@73¼c., September. Oats lower; No. 2, 64c. bid, cash; sales, 51⅛c.@53½c., August; closing at inside price; 43c.@43¼c., September. Barley higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 15 bid. Rye dull; No. 2, 85c. bid. Pork dull, at $22 25, cash; $21 75, September. Lard dull, held at 12¾c. for Summer; 14c. bid for prime Steam. Bulk Meats—Demand light but holders firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c., spot sales; Clear Rib Sides at St. Joseph, 11⅞c. Bacon firmer; some sales higher; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Whisky higher, scarce, and wanted, at $1 20. Hogs better for high grades; shippers', $7 30@$7 60; Bacon, $7 40@$7 65; butchers', $7 70@$8 10. Cattle quiet and steady, but sales liberal; good to choice Natives $6@$6 50; medium to fair, $4 60@$5 40; choice through Texans, $4 37½; Wintered, $4 62½; fair to good, $3 65@$4; common to medium, $2 60@$3 15; native Cows, $2 80@$3 75. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,147 head; Cattle, 3,015 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Petroleum steady; Refined, 10⅞c.@11c.; Crude, 8⅜c. Clover-seed scarce and held at 14c. for Western; Timothy, $3@$3 15; Flax-seed excited and higher; sales at $1 70. Flour less active, but prices remain very strong; sales, 1,600 bbls., including Extras, at $5@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $6 25@$7 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 25@$6 75; high grades, $7 50@$8 50. Rye Flour held at $5 75. Wheat quiet but steady; sales, Red at $1 38@$1 43 for new; $1 48@$1 50 for old; $1 56@$1 58 for Amber, and $1 60@$1 70 for White. Rye quoted at $1. Corn much wanted at 88c. for Yellow, and 87c.@88c. for Mixed. Oats meet a good demand at 70c. for White, 64c.@66c. for Mixed, 60c.@63c. for new. Whisky steady at $1 22. Butter firmer; New-York and Bradford County extras, 30c.@32c.; do. do. firsts, 23c. @26c.; Western extras, 24c.@26c.; do. firsts, 17c.@ 21c.; Rolls, extras, 21c.@22c.; do. firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese steady; New-York fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York prime, 9c.@10c.; Western fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs dull; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 18c.@19c.; Western do., 17c.@18c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 12,300 bbls.; Wheat, 151,000 bushels; Corn, 183,500 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,160 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Canal shipments to tide-water—Wheat, 86,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels. To interior points—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels. Canal freights nominally unchanged, boatmen and shippers generally apart; going rates, Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7¾c., to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet; 645 bbls. sold at unchanged rates. Wheat dull, unsettled; no transactions. Corn quiet; sales, 35,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 77½c., closing weak. Oats, Rye, and Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork higher but quiet at $22 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. High-wines nominal at $1 20.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—Sugar quiet but firm; common, 8¼c.; fair to fully fair, 8½c.@9⅝c.; prime, 9¾c. Molasses—Market dull; quoted, common, 40c.@ 45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Flour scarce and firmer; Fine, $5 25; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6@$6 25; Treble Extra, $6 75@$8 50; Choice, $8 75@$9 25. Corn-meal firmer at $3 95. Corn scarce and firmer, at 85c.@ 94c. Oats advanced; sales at 67c.@70c. Bran firmer at $1 20. Hay quiet at $30@$31. Pork firm; held at $23 50. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, to arrive, 9¼c. Lard steady; Tierce, 14¼c.@ 14½c.; Keg, 14¾c.@15c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams—Choice Sugar-cured firmer; held at 14c. Coffee firm for jobbing lots; ordinary to prime, 18½c.@20½c. Whisky firm at $1 21@$1 22. Gold, 113¾c. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 53½.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; Red, $1 60@$1 73. Corn quiet but firm at 75c.@78c. Oats steady and firm at 73c.@75c. Rye steady with a fair demand at $1, spot; 95c.@98c. to arrive. Pork—Demand fair and market firm; held at $22. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Kettle, 14¼c. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders sold at 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 12½c.; Clear Sides sold at 12¼c. Bacon steady with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Live Hogs quiet but firm; common, $7@$7 35; fair to medium, $7 50@$7 70; good, $7 75@$7 90; receipts, 565; shipments, 281. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 17. Butter easier, not quotably lower.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Flour very firm, holders asking higher rates. Wheat—Demand active; prices advanced; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 60; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 59; new, $1 50; Extra do., $1 60; Amber Michigan, $1 56½; new, $1 50; September, $1 55; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 59; No. 2 do., $1 57; August, $1 55; September, $1 53¼; No. 3 do., new, $1 40. Corn—Demand fair; prices advanced, firm; High Mixed, 78¼c.; August, 78¼c.; September, 78⅝c.; Low Mixed, 77¼c.; no grade, 76c. Oats—Demand fair; prices advanced, firm; No. 2, 66c.; August, 52½c.; September, 49c.; Michigan, 64c.; September, 49c. Freights unchanged. Receipts two days—16,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn. Shipments two days—200 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 700 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Fine Wool flat; Medium and Combing in good demand and firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 46½c.@48c.; X, 46½c.@48c.; Medium, 50c.@51c.; Coarse, 43c.@ 49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 44c.@45c.; Medium, 50c.; Coarse, 43c.@49c.; Combing, Washed, 58c.@62c.; Combing, Unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 62c.; Fine, Unwashed, 30c.@ 31c.; Coarse and Medium, Unwashed, 35c.@37c.; Tub-washed, 49c.@52½c.; Colorado, Washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, Unwashed, 24c.@26c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and Super-pulled, 38c.@42c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, Coarse, 21c.@24c.; California, Fine and Medium, 27c.@35c.; California, Coarse, 22c.@28c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Flour quiet but firm; City Mills Rio brands, $7 75@$8; other grades unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull but steady; Southern White, 88c.; do. Yellow, 89c.; Western Mixed, 86c.@86½c.; 87c. September. Oats firm; Southern, 60c.@64c.; Western White, 64c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 62c.@63c. Rye dull at 93c.@95c. Hay quiet and steady; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $23@$28. Provisions quiet and steady; unchanged. Pork, $22 25@$22 50. Lard quiet; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 14½c.@14¾c. Butter firm and active; Western extras, 25c.; do. firsts, 23c.@24c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Refined, 11c.@11¼c. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, 17½c.@20c.; jobbing, 18c.@21c. Whisky firm at $1 23.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Flour firm, with steady but moderate demand; sales, Western Superfine at $5@ $5 50; common Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6 50@$7 50; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $7@$8; Illinois, $7@$9; St. Louis, $7@$9 50, including choice and favorite brands. Southern Flour firm at $6@$9 50 for common Extras and choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $7 50@$9 50. Corn firm at 90c.@93c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm and scarce, with sales at 73c.@79c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15 ⅌ bushel. Shorts, Fine Feed and Middlings, $25@$30 ⅌ ton. Receipts—Flour, 2,335 bbls.; Corn, 12,800 bushels; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 3,550 bushels; Shorts, 3,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Flour steady; sales 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, early, 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; 1 car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 62½; at the close held higher. Corn steady; sales, 3,200 bushels at 84c.@85c. for Low and High Mixed. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $35; Unbolted, $34. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 10 to the Hudson. Receipts—37,900 bushels Wheat, 1,051,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 720,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat excited and higher; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 36; No. 2 do., $1 32¼; seller August, $1 31; seller September, $1 27¾. Corn higher; No. 2, 72c. Oats higher; No. 2, 56c. Barley active, unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 16. Rye firmer; held higher. No. 1, 83c. Provisions quiet, but firm; Mess Pork, $21 50, cash. Lard—Prime Steam firm at 13¾c.@14¼c. Freights quiet, unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—Flour quiet but firm; Extra Winter, $7@$7 75. Wheat higher; Extra, $1 59½ for old; $1 51 for new; No. 1 White Michigan, old, $1 58, new $1 48; No. 2 do., new, $1 37; No. 1 Amber, $1 52¼ for old, $1 42½ for new. Corn steady and firm; No. 1 Mixed, 79c. Oats quiet but firm; White Western Michigan, 63c.; No. 1, 60c.@61c. Receipts, two days—10,000 bushels Wheat; 500 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, two days—3,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Wheat—No movement. Rye steady at $1 05 for old in store. Corn—But little offering; sales of 200 bushels State, in store, at 93c. Barley—There have been sales, but the figures are not given. Malt firm and in good demand at full prices. Oats unchanged in price, but less active; sales of 2 cars No. 1 Mixed Canada and 1 car State, uninspected, at the Susquehanna Depot, at 67c., and 1 car No. 2 Mixed at 66½c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; held higher at 86c.@90c. Oats—Demand active; prices advanced; sales at 75c.@ 78c. Rye nominal. Provisions strong. Pork $22@ $22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¾c. Lard, 14½c.@14¾c. Whisky, $1 17. Bagging quiet but firm at 13¾c.@14¼c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—Flour, $7@$8 50. Wheat—Red, $1 50; Amber, $1 55; White, $1 60. Corn—Ears, 70c.; Shelled, 73c. Oats salable at 60c.@ 63c. for car lots; none offering. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard, 13¾c.@14½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 27½c. Resin steady at $1 35 for Strained. Tar steady at $2.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 6.—Cotton dull, no business; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 43 bales; exports coastwise, 151 bales; stock, 3,918 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 429 bales; exports to Great Britain, 841 bales; coastwise, 311 bales; sales, 256 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c. Net receipts, 72 bales; gross, 98 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 20,411 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 296 bales; gross, 333 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 281 bales; coastwise, 897 bales; sales, 1,250 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞; Good Ordinary, 13c.@ 13¼c.; net receipts, 16 bales; exports, coastwise, 46 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 682 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 76 bales; exports, coastwise, 270 bales; sales, 100 bales. The first of the new crop cotton received yesterday from Montgomery County was sold at auction to-day for 15c. ⅌ ℔., classed as Ordinary.

GALVESTON, Aug. 6.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 27 bales; exports to Great Britain, 65 bales; stock, 1,822 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 251 bales; gross, 260 bales; exports to Great Britain, 65 bales; coastwise, 1,297 bales; sales, 23 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 52 bales; gross, 155 bales; sales, 1 bale; stock, 892 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 75 bales; gross, 232 bales; exports coastwise, 14 bales; sales, 80 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 6—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 5-16; for the account, 94 7-16; Erie Preferred, 25.

2 P. M.—Checks on Paris, 25f. 20c. The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow in order to allow some repairs to be made on the building.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 12⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 66f. 42½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 69,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation; forwarded from the ship's side direct to the spinner, 2,000 bales. The stock in port is 959,000 bales, of which 553,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 13,000 bales, including 5,000 bales American. Actual export, 13,000 bales. The stock afloat is 401,000 bales, of which 26,000 bales are American. Cotton to arrive easier. The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 66,000 quarters, including 45,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August at 7¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 7¼d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is buoyant. Wheat, 11s. 2d.@11s. 6d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 11s. 5d.@11s. 10d. for Club do.; 10s.@10s. 10d. for Red Western Spring. Flour, 26s @29s. ⅌ bbl. for Western. Provisions—Cheese, 56s. ⅌ cwt. for new American. Lard, 61s.@61s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,300 bales were American.

5 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7 3-16d. Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Low Middling, at 7¼d.

LONDON, Aug. 6—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d.

6 P. M.—Sugar, 23s. 9d.@24s. 3d. for No. 12, Dutch Standard, on the spot; 23s. 9d.@24s. for do., afloat.

Evening.—Hops—The condition of the crop is favorable, and there are prospects of a large yield; American, £4 10s.@£6 10s.; California, £5@£6 10s. Calcutta Linseed, 51s. 3d.@51s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 6.—Petroleum, 24¼f. for fine Pale American.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 7, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BELLES OF THE KITCHEN —HIS OWN ENEMY—By the Vokes Troupe.

ROBINSON HALL.—LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN—CHILPÉRIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.

There were rumors yesterday of several impending failures of well-known houses, but happily the day closed without any disasters of this kind happening. It is quite possible that some banking and commercial firms are in difficulties, and it becomes everybody to be prudent in investments, and cautious how they part with their money. But the specific reports of probable failures are probably nearly all put in circulation for stock-jobbing purposes, and ought not to create any uneasiness. After such a failure as that of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. there will necessarily be a feeling of distrust, and many accounts have doubtless been transferred from one bank to another. Fortunately there can be no difficulty in finding plenty of banks which are beyond all reach of ordinary vicissitudes. We are glad to be able to state that Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & Co. will honor all the letters of credit issued by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

We do not know what influence Gov. TILDEN can bring to bear upon Mayor WICKHAM to induce him to do his duty, but we should think he must see the inexpediency of allowing the Mayor to keep the firemen out of their hard-earned wages. There is no class of public servants who work harder than the firemen, or at more unseasonable hours. They are not "politicians." They are simply honest and faithful men who do their duty, and who are at this moment suffering severely in order that Mayor WICKHAM may wreak a petty spite upon Controller GREEN. They have not received any wages since last June—the consequence is that their families must be living upon credit, and running up long accounts with the butcher and baker, and what that involves every housekeeper knows. The warrants for their pay are made out, but Mayor WICKHAM will not sign them. He has "no time." He has time enough, however, to dawdle away in the country. What sort of a conscience must this man have when he can go to sleep quietly every night, regardless of the want and misery which he is bringing upon hundreds of families? What excuse has he to offer for his heartlessness?

English critics of O'CONNELL have claimed that he taught the Irish people to seek the redress of grievances by legal agitation, that "he taught them, in spite of themselves, to go for relief to the English Parliament, and thus he did more even than the authors of the Union to make the two nations politically one." It would seem as if the Fenian party in Ireland were pretty much of the same mind as the above-quoted writer in the London *Times*, about the career of the Liberator. A delegation from these advocates of Irish rebellion violently interrupted the centennial celebration in Dublin last night, showing in a characteristic way their contempt for the law, for which they appear to think that O'CONNELL entertained a totally uncalled-for respect. Nowhere but in Ireland could there have been brought together such a perplexing array of contradictions as have been grouped around this O'Connell celebration. An ecclesiastical party which has placed the anathema of an infallible Pope on doctrines which tend to secure religious freedom, is the foremost in celebrating the memory of an advocate of liberty of conscience, and a party claiming to embody all that is vital in the Irish patriotism of the time, insults the memory of the foremost Irish patriot of the century. It only needed the practical exclusion from the ceremonies at Dublin of the large Home Rule element among the Irish Protestants to make the muddle complete. That requirement, we need hardly say, has been fulfilled.

The result of the election in North Carolina is still in doubt. The Republicans claim great gains, having carried at least twelve counties which went Democratic in 1874. This would give them a gain of twelve delegates in the Constitutional Convention, on the basis of representation provided by the apportionment, as compared with the distribution of power in the last Legislature. But it now seems as if there would not be a majority of more than three or four in the convention either way. Where the vote is so close, and the Democrats have the manipulation of the returns, we may as well "expect the best, and be prepared for the worst," so far as carrying the convention to revise the Constitution is concerned.

Our correspondence from Ohio sums up the political situation there in a compact manner. It is shown that the Democrats are hopeful and entirely confident of carrying the State on the inflation issue. Among the curious illustrations of the general truth that "everything is fish that comes to their net," the Democrats claim that the late disasters to the crops will help their cause. Their reasoning is somewhat subtle, and amounts to this: Destruction of crops makes distress; agricultural distress will demand more inflation of the currency; therefore, all those who are in distress will vote the Democratic ticket. Of course, this sort of demagogism is not used with the intelligent classes; but as the Democracy never were very strong with the intelligent classes, such an argument is acceptable and useful to the leaders. We believe that it was in New-York that a distressed fisherman told Gov. DIX that he should vote the Democratic ticket by way of change, since he had found that under the Republican administration he had not averaged half an eel to a pot.

OUR GRAIN EXPORTS.

Forty years ago the annual export of corn, wheat, and other grain from the United States amounted to but little more than one-half per cent. of the total export trade of the country. At that time the only important items of our exports which came under the head of "breadstuffs" were wheat and corn flour. These two accounted between them for about seven per cent. of the total annual exports. By way of comparison, it may be stated that taking the average of the ten years, 1831-40, our exports of cotton reached the proportion of sixty per cent. of the entire export trade. During the last four years, 1871-4, these figures show a very decided change. The proportion of flour exported has, indeed, fallen to about four and a half per cent. of our total exports; but wheat, from forming a little over one-quarter per cent., has risen to eleven per cent., while Indian corn, from the same figure, has risen to three and a half per cent. of the total exports of the country. In other words, during the ten years ending 1840 the average annual exports of the United States amounted to eighty-eight millions of dollars, of which wheat flour accounted for five millions and a half, and wheat and corn for a quarter of a million each. During the last four years the average annual exports have reached the sum of five hundred and forty millions and three-quarters, of which there were twenty-two millions and a half under the head of wheat-flour, fifty-nine millions and a quarter under the head of wheat, and twenty millions of Indian corn. We export more wheat to-day than we did of cotton forty, or even thirty, years ago, and, taking into account all descriptions of breadstuffs, they represent a larger amount than our exports of cotton did twenty years ago. Now, as then, cotton is king among American exports, but instead of accounting for from fifty-five to sixty per cent. of the whole, as it did up to 1860, it can only be credited with thirty-eight per cent., while grain and flour, instead of being restricted to from ten to twelve per cent. of the total, now account for nineteen per cent. of all the annual exports.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the prospects of the general business of the country should be to a great extent dependent upon the probable demand for our surplus grain and the prices which we are likely to receive for that commodity. The chief market for American breadstuffs is found in the United Kingdom. For the harvest year closing at the end of this month the estimated demands of the British market from foreign countries were seventy-two millions of bushels of wheat. The harvest of 1874 in the United Kingdom yielded 13,700,000 quarters, but the total annual consumption being nine millions of quarters more than this, the deficit had to be supplied from abroad. Between Sept. 1, 1874, and the middle of last month, the United States had already dispatched forty out of the seventy-two millions of bushels of foreign wheat required by Great Britain. Of course, the prospects of a deficient yield quickened the import movement to England before the close of what is known as the harvest year, and by Aug. 31 it will probably be found that the receipts at British ports have considerably exceeded the estimate of seventy-two millions of bushels. Whatever be the figures, the United States will undoubtedly be found to have furnished its usual quota of from sixty to seventy per cent. of the whole.

The most convenient basis of calculation of the probable British demand for our wheat is to take the wants of the period between Sept. 1, 1875, and Aug. 31, 1876. The average yield of wheat in the United Kingdom last year was thirty-one bushels per acre, being one bushel and a half below the standard average. It is a tolerably safe assumption that the average yield of the present year will not exceed twenty-eight bushels per acre, corresponding to the average of the nine years 1865-73. This would leave a deficit on the same area of consumption as last year of eighty-three and a half millions, instead of seventy-two millions, of bushels. But the United States will unquestionably be called upon to supply a larger proportion than usual of this deficit. France had a large surplus crop last year, and appeared against us as a competitor in the English markets. This year she may not improbably have to supply from abroad the deficiencies in her harvest. Data in regard to the wheat harvest in Hungary, Russia, and Germany are still too imperfect to form the ground of calculation, but it seems hardly probable that the yield is above an average. On the whole, for the harvest year beginning with Sept. 1, it seems to be a modest enough estimate to make that our exports of wheat will be twenty-five per cent. larger than during the year ending with this month, while the average price for the year will be about seven and a half per cent. higher. Our exports of corn will, of course, be affected by this stimulated demand, and, in round numbers, we are justified in expecting for our breadstuffs from abroad twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars more during the coming harvest year than we have received during the one about to close.

PLAIN DEALING WITH AN IMPOSTOR.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its circulation is 50,000 a day—greater than that of THE TIMES and *World* combined. How far a man may be permitted to tell lies about the business of another man may be a nice point to decide; at any rate, we allowed this particular falsehood to go on for some weeks, under a feeling of disinclination to enter into a controversy with a paper which may now safely be said to be dishonored before the public.

We now, however, repeat what we stated on Thursday last—that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor even of 35,000; and this we undertake to prove if its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we repeat as we gave them on Thursday:

"We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000	that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of	50,000
1,000	that it has not	49,000
1,000	that it has not	48,000
1,000	that it has not	47,000
1,000	that it has not	46,000
1,000	that it has not	45,000
1,000	that it has not	44,000
1,000	that it has not	43,000
1,000	that it has not	42,000
1,000	that it has not	41,000
1,000	that it has not	40,000
1,000	that it has not	39,000
1,000	that it has not	38,000
1,000	that it has not	37,000
1,000	that it has not	36,000
1,000	that it has not	35,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has 34,000, it shall pay over $16,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 34,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. PETTENGILL and BURR issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee."

It will not do for the *Tribune* to pretend that it has not heard of this reply to its malicious and totally unprovoked attack upon us. It is not beneath its "dignity" to publish fraudulent statements about THE TIMES, and it must now be called to account for those statements. When a man is accused of grave offenses, he may try to shelter himself behind a "policy of silence," but the public will soon perceive that he adopts that policy merely because he knows himself to be guilty of the offenses charged—that he has no defense to offer. For no man with a proper sense of honor, or of decent regard for his character, would submit to such an accusation as that which we deliberately bring against WHITELAW REID, nominal editor of the New-York *Tribune*. What we say is, that he is guilty of the daily attempt to obtain money under false pretenses; that when he says his paper circulates 50,000 a day, he utters a gross falsehood with the intention of deceiving the public. And to pretend to be deaf to this charge, or to run like a coward from it, will not save him, for unless he withdraws his untrue and malicious assertions about THE TIMES, we will advertise him in all the chief newspapers of the country as a liar and a cheat. And if he likes to put up with that in silence, he is welcome to do so.

SAFETY IN THE SURF.

Every Summer a number of persons are drowned in the surf at our sea-side resorts. Usually they die in couples, and sometimes by threes. A bather ventures out too far and is unable to return. Another goes to his aid, and perhaps a third goes to help the second. The undertow seizes them, and the horrified spectators on the beach see them sink without being able to afford them the slightest help. The details of the accident are duly published, and thereupon the newspapers are filled with suggestions as to the best way to prevent the recurrence of like disasters.

We have recently had to record several accidents of this sort at Rockaway and elsewhere, and the proposed remedies against their repetition have been numerous. One ingenious letter-writer has proposed that all bathers should be arrayed in Capt. BOYTON's life-preserving dress. No doubt a bather thus equipped would be safe, unless his India-rubber armor should be perforated by a shark's teeth, or by a broken bottle shied at him by a small boy who objects to new-fangled costumes. To guard against these dangers a bathing-dress of sheet-iron, with water-tight compartments, would be preferable to one of India-rubber. It might be objected that a person clad in sheet-iron could not obtain any other than a purely symbolical bath. But the same objection applies with equal force to the India-rubber armor, and it is just possible that for that reason Capt. BOYTON's life-dress will not be adopted to any great extent by ordinary bathers.

It has also been recommended that the bather should wear an inflated India-rubber collar, which would prevent him from sinking, and would enable him, if carried out to sea, to preserve an erect and dignified appearance. This plan has its undeniable advantages in the eyes of those whose finer feelings render them unwilling to publicly drown with their legs in the air, and in the midst of futile efforts to maintain an easy and graceful attitude. But then it may be presumed that a bather is not anxious to be carried out to sea in any attitude whatever. The undertow would seize a man with an India-rubber collar quite as willingly as a man with a paper collar; and what the bather really wants is some sure method of regaining the land, rather than the means of making an extended sea voyage with his nose just above the level of the water.

It is rather odd that no one has yet suggested the plan of a gigantic derrick, to be erected on the beach, and to stretch a vast and revolving arm out over the water. Were a hook to be attached to a rope rigged to this arm, and the point of the hook to be securely inserted into the waistband of the bather, the latter could be deftly dipped any desired number of times into the surf and brought back safely to the shore. The arm of the derrick might even be made long enough to reach to the row of bath-houses, and the bather might be thus neatly dumped through the open roof of the pen in which his toilet operations are to be performed. Still, it is possible that in practice bathing with a derrick might be found inconvenient, and it is only suggested here as a plan which is as well deserving of attention as the water-proof armor and the India-rubber collar.

In attempting to provide safeguards for bathers it seems to have been forgotten that it is not the persons who do not know how to swim, but those who do swim, who are most frequently drowned. The bather who is ignorant of swimming holds on to the guard-rope, or keeps where he can maintain his foothold in the sand. The expert swimmer ventures out beyond the breakers, and finds himself unable to return because of the strong current setting away from the beach. It might almost be said that only persons who cannot swim ought to enter the surf. Life-preservers of all varieties when worn by swimmers will naturally have the effect of encouraging them to swim still further from shore, and will not in the least help them to return. What is really needed is a rope anchored and buoyed at each end, and stretched parallel with the beach a few yards beyond the breakers. This rope would afford a rest to exhausted swimmers, and if a row-boat were to act as a patrol just beyond it, the means of safety would be all that could be desired. It might, perhaps, be well to have a policeman, with his club, stationed in the bow of the boat, with peremptory orders to knock any idiot on the head who might try to swim out beyond the rope. The humiliation of being publicly picked up would, however, be sufficient in most cases to deter men from voluntarily swimming beyond the established limits. Nothing could be easier than to thus fence in the surf with ropes; and, were this done, there would be an end of the melancholy scenes which now so often attend surf-bathing, and the occupation of the ingenious suggesters of impossible plans of safety would be gone.

THE PLAGUE OF GREEN PEACHES.

In one of GAVARNI's series of caricatures of Parisian life, we see a very small and very dilapidated boy gormandizing fruit with that voracity which the infant of the man-animal only exhibits, while to him enters a very large but also very dilapidated woman, who seems to stand to him in the maternal relation, and who berates her Anatole or Alphonse for thus "bringing the cholera into Paris." This sanitary protest might well be uttered now a thousand times a day in New-York, where there are at least a thousand boys, to say nothing of the men, that should know better, who are engaged in doing all that they can to bring the cholera into New-York, at the sacrifice of their own lives, or at least of their own bowels. A group of them might have been seen yesterday morning surrounding a fortunate fellow-gourmand who was the happy possessor of a cap, or what was once a cap, full of what under favorable circumstances might have been peaches. As it was, they were about as large as grape-shot, and on one side about as hard; presenting on the other a mass of decay in the form of pulp. The stones of a few which had already been eaten were scattered around, and they were white, with hard, green fibres sticking out of them like porcupine's quills. This, however, represented but a small part of the harm that was within probability in that neighborhood, for the capful came from a wagonful of just such garbage that had stopped hard by on its daily rounds. There was not a semblance of a peach in it at which a high-bred swine would not have been excusable for turning up his snout. And yet the peripatetic citizen who was announcing to the public that he had "meller pea-chiz, shil'n ukquart," expected, or at least hoped, to vend his wagon-load of mingled crudity and rottenness before evening.

Sights like this tempt us to wish for a little paternal government. A man who thinks and cares at all for the welfare of his fellow-men, would derive some pleasure from seeing such a wagon as that, with its driver, taken off swiftly, the one for confiscation, and the other for a brief lodging in the City Prison. Children are dying around us at the rate of nearly a hundred a day, and chiefly of bowel diseases; and yet a trade is permitted in such mere vehicles of disease as we have described, by men who pay the City for licenses, as licensed venders. What wonder is it that intelligent women, who do not exactly appreciate the difficulty of treating the liberty of the individual under free governments, should so frequently ask men what is the use of their government and of their civilization while such outrages upon humanity and common-sense as this can be perpetrated? And, truly, if any man that can buy a wagon for three dollars, a horse for two, and load the former with half-green, half-rotten fruit for as much more, may drive about the City for the purpose of doubling his investment by dispensing disease by the small measure, it would seem as if there was yet something for civilization and good government to accomplish. The difficulty which the intelligent woman does not see in this case, and in many others involving the same principle, is in the determination of the point at which, in "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," authority may step in to control the freedom of individual action, and the operation of the law of supply and demand. As to which the intelligent woman will probably reply, "Bother your freedom of the individual, and your law of supply and demand!" But that is not the way in which the feebler male mind, leaning upon its go-cart of reason, is in the habit of dealing with radical principles and essential facts. Nevertheless, in this particular instance there can be no question as to the right of the community to take some action. The preservation of the public health may be called the supreme object of government. It is almost justified in terms by the maxim, *Salus populi suprema lex.* And there is a body to which we have the right to look for the suppression of this traffic in pestilence. The Board of Health can and should stop it; and they may be sure that public opinion would sustain them in taking prompt and unsparing measures for that purpose.

Such protective intervention is more needed now than in former years. There has always been some fruit exposed for sale that was not quite ripe; but the daily introduction and distribution of thousands of bushels of this half-ripe, half-rotten stuff is a phase of our fruit traffic which is comparatively new, and which has been growing rapidly during the last few years. It is the result of the extension of our system of railways. In former years, when railways were few, and only existed on the great lines of travel, only the fruit-growers within easy reach of them could send their produce to New-York and the other great cities, and they might wait until their fruit was in proper condition to be picked, because they were comparatively sure of their market. But now communication from great distances is so easy, and there are so many little railways running near little places in the remote country, that fruit is picked before it has the least appearance of ripeness, in the expectation that it will mellow enough on the route to be salable. Windfalls cast down by such storms as those of the last ten days are gathered together and sent, wet and green, and they fester into semi-softness on their way. In former years we did not have peaches so soon, and the season did not last so long; but the fruit was better, and wholesomer, of course. A decent market-woman or fruiterer then would not have dared, for reputation's sake, to offer as eatable fruit such green abominations as may now be seen on almost any fruit-stand. It is not so much the fault of the retailers as it is of the large dealers, who make contracts for orchards "as they stand," and then, not unnaturally perhaps, are anxious only to get as much of the fruit as possible to one of the great markets. The consequence is that while more fruit comes to the City than before, hardly any one now ever eats or knows the flavor of a peach which has really ripened upon the tree. The loss in the pleasure of eating is very great; the danger to health greater and more important. Against the former we have no remedy but discretion in buying; but for protection against the latter we may reasonably look to the Board of Health.

PASSPORTS.

Complaints are constantly being received at Washington from American travelers abroad concerning the inconveniences, and sometimes the annoyances, they undergo from not having passports. This is nothing more than we anticipated before the season for European travel began. Although in many of the countries of Europe passports are nominally unnecessary, they are practically indispensable if the traveler would reduce to the lowest degree his chances of being subjected to discomforts. We intimated this long ago, and if persons decline willfully to take precautions which they know to be desirable, it is only their own faults if they are inconvenienced.

The United States and Great Britain are the only countries within which the use of passports has at no time prevailed. All the nations of Continental Europe have required them. The French Government first granted concessions to British subjects, who were especially privileged, under the second Empire, to enter France without passports; and while that privilege lasted in its limited form we are not aware that any inconvenience resulted. But it was subsequently extended, and passports have since been abolished altogether in France, Belgium, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and Holland. So far the intentions of the Governments of those countries are rightly directed. But what was originally proposed as a protection to the State, has by such measures of abolition been now rendered necessary for the protection of the individual. The unsettled condition of Continental politics, the total absence of freedom in the sense an Anglo-Saxon understands it from all the continental systems, the unstable condition of many of the Governments, render necessary a degree of supervision over the movements of strangers. This is not a commendable state of things, perhaps, but it exists. And in consequence, subordinates of the several Governments have been unable to act up to the spirit which has actuated the heads of these Governments in abolishing passports. Theory and practice have once more been found at variance. And hence strangers are often being arrested, or placed in circumstances of great inconvenience, through not being possessed of a document which policy or expediency, and not the law, tells them they ought to have. There have been comparatively few travelers in Europe of late years who have not had occasion at some time or another to prove their identity. This may be done to the satisfaction of those requiring it in most instances without much trouble, but the possession of a passport would at once preclude all difficulty. Even in receiving letters at the various Post Offices, a passport will frequently save a great deal of trouble and vexatious delay. It is also *prima facie* evidence of the right of the holder to the protection of his Government, besides setting forth his claim to the protection of all other Governments with which his own is at peace.

It is not, however, our purpose to defend the system. In some of the nations, Austria for example, where it has not been even ostensibly abolished, an opinion prevails that it does not answer all the purposes for which it was devised. But that is of little consequence when the comfort, and sometimes the safety of travelers render a passport desirable; and we strongly advise all persons, when business or pleasure takes them across the Atlantic, to provide themselves with a passport, as an absolute necessity of travel. One point, however, yet remains to be noticed. There is an impression among some people that any separate State in the Union can give, on the authority of the State Government, a valid passport. An act of Congress, passed in 1856, distinctly states that the person authorized to grant and issue passports is the Secretary of State, under such rules as the President shall prescribe and designate, for and on behalf of the United States. And any person not duly authorized, who shall grant, issue, or verify passports, is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly. No form of certificate in the nature of a passport can be lawfully issued by a State officer.

It may be well, also, to remind those who are interested in the subject that these laws are applicable only to citizens of the United States. Foreigners must apply to the representatives of their own Governments. Under an act passed in 1863, passports might be issued to any person, although an alien, who was liable to military duty; but this was corrected after the war in an act passed in 1867. These are matters which have received too little attention, under the idea that they are unnecessary. But experience this year has convinced many people that they are of considerable importance, and if all who intend to travel abroad would bear them in mind, they would assuredly save themselves a great deal of unpleasantness.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Mr. Moss has abandoned his intention of leasing the theatre lately occupied by Mrs. Conway. It is understood, however, a large sum of money having been deposited as an earnest of Mr. Moss' intention to secure the house, that the proprietors of the place lay claim to the deposit, and will resist in the courts any demand for its return.

HOME NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence have returned from Europe.

Mr. Daly's artists appear at Salt Lake City on Aug. 20.

The English opera troupe is still at Maguire's, in San Francisco.

Mr. Boucicault and Mr. Montague have both had benefits in the chief city of the Golden State.

Dramatic Hall, in Newark, phœnix-like, is about to arise from its ashes.

Mr. John Dillon, of Chicago, is announced to appear soon in New-York in a play called "Sure."

It is rumored that Mr. Levy, the cornet-player, is about to marry Miss Minnie Conway.

"Charity" has been acted at the San Francisco Opera-house by the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company.

The Arch Street Opera-house, Col. Wood's Museum, and the Grand Central Variety Theatre, all in Philadelphia, are now in process of renovation.

Among the artists of the new Chicago Theatre, under the management of Mr. J. C. Hall, will be, this season, Mr. Edward Arnott and Miss Helen Tracy.

Mr. J. L. Gossin, Mr. J. M. Barron, and Miss Jennie Carroll are members of the company of McVicker's Theatre this season. The house is to open in a fortnight, with Mr. Edwin Adams in "Clancarty."

The new play-house which has been built in Baltimore, on East Baltimore street, at the Falls, on the site of Washington Hall, destroyed by fire, has been named the Central Theatre. It will be opened as a vaudeville and variety theatre on Monday evening, the 16th inst., by Kernan Brothers, who were lessees of the old establishment when it was burned.

OBITUARY.

SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, BART.

The London *Echo* of July 26 says: The death is announced of Sir Charles Locock, Bart., first physician-accoucheur to the Queen. For three years past Sir Charles had been suffering from shattered health, and during the last twelve months had been unable to receive many of his friends. In the course of last week Sir Charles' condition became most critical, and the Queen, who was informed of his state of health, was graciously pleased on Wednesday to drive over to Binstead Lodge, Ryde, to visit her valued and esteemed friend, who had attended at the birth of every one of her Majesty's nine children. The late Sir Charles Locock was a son of Mr. Henry Locock, of Northampton, by Susannah, daughter of the Rev. E. Smyth, of Great Linford, Bucks, and was born in 1799. He was educated, at Edinburgh, where he graduated as M. D. in 1821, but soon afterward came to London. Sir Charles was comparatively a young man, but had thoroughly established himself in his professional career, when, after her Majesty's marriage, he was selected above all others, it is stated, at the advice of Sir James Clarke, as physician-accoucheur. The late Sir Charles was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh in 1836, was appointed first physician-accoucheur to the Queen in 1840, President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in 1857, and was appointed Honorary President of the Obstetrical Society in 1863, and in June the following year, 1864, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In recognition of his attentive services to the Queen he was created a baronet in 1857. Sir Charles married in 1826 Amelia, youngest daughter of Mr. John Lewis, of Southampton place, Euston square, by which lady, who died in 1867, he leaves issue five sons, the eldest of whom is Charles Brodie Locock, M. A., barrister-at-law, born in 1827, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, who was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1853, married in 1859 to Fanny Bird, daughter of Rev. Thomas Pitman, Vicar of Eastbourne. The funeral will take place in the course of this week, when it is expected his body will be placed at rest by the side of that of his wife in the family vault at Kensal-green Cemetery.

COL. RICHARD BLAND LEE.

The death of this ex-officer of the United States Army and of the rebel Army is announced in the Southern papers. He was a graduate of West Point, and entered the army in the usual course from the military Academy. In 1837 he made the first successful exploration across the Rocky Mountains, during which, he was for a time given up as lost, no tidings of his party being received for many months. He was engaged in the Florida war, and for gallantry in the field was twice brevetted. During the campaign he received two severe wounds, one through the lungs. He was afterward transferred to the Commissary Department, in which position he was at the breaking out of the late war. When his State (Virginia) seceded he followed the fortunes of the South, and, although not entirely recovered from his wounds, entered into active service on the staff of Gen. Beauregard at Bull Run. He was also on that of Gen. A. S. Johnson at Shiloh, at which place he had two horses shot under him, and was highly complimented by the Confederate authorities for his services on that occasion. He died at his residence in Alexandria, Va.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Henry Clark, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday morning, after a lingering illness. He and his brother Edward, twins, carried on the hardware business at Paterson for forty-six years, until the death of the latter, two or three months since.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VIEWS ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper has so ably and energetically upheld the rights of those who loaned their money to railroad corporations upon mortgage bonds which have subsequently defaulted upon their interest obligations, that I venture to assume that you will be glad to chronicle one case where vexatious delays and litigations are in a fair way of being succeeded by harmonious action and corporate prosperity. A brief reference to this case may aid in the settlement of others.

Many of the thrifty people of Maine bought largely of the bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, and since the default upon interest in 1873 they have been perplexed and disgusted by the conflicting recommendations made to them from time to time as to the best course for them to pursue for the protection of their interests in the premises. The active managers of the road had one plan, a committee of leading bondholders (known as the "Boston Committee") had another, and another representative body (known as the "New-York Committee") had another. "In the multitude of counsels" there may be wisdom, but the average bondholder hereabouts does not so see it, and we therefore waited and did nothing, while our property was being adjudicated upon in successive suits, until it finally went into the hands of a Receiver and is to be sold out under decree of foreclosure.

This brings matters to a crisis where the bond holders, if they would not have their property ruthlessly sacrificed, must combine for its rescue. Realizing this, the Boston and New-York Committees have compromised their differences and fully agreed upon a plan for reorganizing under the name of the Central Iowa Railroad Company, and have unitedly requested all the bondholders to assent to the compromise measure, which appears simple, feasible, and sensible. The first mortgage bondholders will continue to hold their bonds, receiving first preferred stock for arrears of interest up to January, 1876, and for five years thereafter will take the net income of the road in lieu of coupons; the second mortgage bond holders take second preferred stock, and the floating-debt creditors and common stockholders to take common stock, the road to remain under the practical control of the joint committees during the period that the first bondholders take the net income for the interest upon their bonds. This plan provides for all classes of creditors in their equitable priority, calls for no scaling down from the face of the bonds, avoids further disastrous dissensions, and guards against a management which might be prejudicial to the interests of those having a first claim upon the property. Since the compromise plan was promulgated both the first and second mortgage bondholders are assenting to it with great rapidity, and the Maine holders believe that they at length have a good prospect of getting a regular interest upon their money.

The road runs north and south across Iowa, crossing six east and west lines, and, not being bound to any one of them by lease, has the benefit of friendly traffic intercourse with them all. The bonds formed a favorite investment throughout New-England and New-York during the investment period, and your readers, in many a city and town, will be glad to hear that united action upon this compromise measure is likely to secure the most beneficial results to all parties concerned.

C. P. L.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1875.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From THE TIMES of Aug. 3, and from the article headed "The Profession of Stealing," I quote as follows:

"And now, to cap the climax, we learn from another Judge that a conspiracy to defraud the State by preventing fair competition for its contracts does not give the State the right to recover, on the ground of deceit, the money of which it was defrauded."

This is understood to refer to the recent decision of Judge Westbrook (now holding the Supreme Court, Chambers in this City) in the case of the canal suit of the State against Jarvis Lord, and published in THE TIMES of Aug. 2.

Allow me to state that by consent of the Attorney General, representing the plaintiff, a *pro forma* judgment for defendant was entered, to save a long trial, as Judge James C. Smith, of the Seventh Judicial District, had decided the same question in the case of the State against Stephens, and from whose decision the Attorney General had appealed.

The course of Judge Westbrook was suggested by the Attorney General, as following the doctrine of *stare decisis* and saving protracted judicial labor, while the people were sure to reverse the doctrine so strangely held by Judge Smith.

I am certain that Judge Westbrook does not concur in the doctrine of the case of Stephens as an original question, and believes with the Attorney General that the appellate court will reverse the judgment and decide the law with the plaintiff.

The doctrine of Judge Smith is so obnoxious that your remarks concerning it are very moderate indeed.

The doctrine cannot be law, and will not be law very long.

LEX

GOV. ALLEN'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the opening of the campaign in Ohio by a mass-meeting at Gallipolis, Gov. Allen said:

"Now, this specie payments is a thing worth looking at. In the first place, we want to know what makes a silver dollar worth 100 cents."

In regard to this last question the writer would say he has always been given to understand that the silver or gold in a dollar, with the expense of coining, would cost very nearly what it represents —100 cents—and its value has been fixed by nearly all Governments of the world, and it will represent 100 cents in the furthest extremity of the globe as well as at home, for it has an intrinsic value as it has cost in the labor which produced it nearly all it represents upon its face, and has become for this reason and its indestructible quality, the best measure of value in the settlement of accounts between citizens and Governments. It has no fictitious value; its volume cannot be swelled at one time and contracted at another to suit the whims or notions of any set of individuals whom some circumstance may have placed at the head of a Government with power to increase or diminish at will the volume of paper currency. Gov. Allen says:

"If there be a bar of lead, a bar of iron, and a bar of gold lying here, as long as they exist in those bars they are not a circulating medium. A piece of pig-iron is just as much money as a piece of gold, until public authority has stamped it and said it shall be taken for so much. It is public authority and that alone which gives a piece of metal its characteristic of money and makes it a circulating medium. * * * When silver has passed through the mint of the Government and comes out quarter and half dollars, then it becomes money. Suppose that, instead of a bar of silver or gold, the Government of the United States take a piece of paper called greenback and say this shall be a legal tender in receipt and expenditure of all Government dues and in all transactions of the people. Suppose the Government be in good standing and sound credit, responsible for its words and for its paper. This dollar, thus stamped like a piece of metal, is to all intents and purposes equivalent to a silver dollar. You want specie payments. How much specie would be required if specie payments were required to be made? Perhaps a few ten-cent pieces or quarters to take the place of shin-plasters, which wear out so quickly and are very inconvenient. Up to that point specie would be used, and no further."

Now, Gov. Allen in these few quotations, has said very much. The part of his quotation relative to fixing the standard of value of a circulating medium is correct. But this act of Government does not add to the intrinsic value of the gold; its value is in proportion to its bulk, which is one of the reasons why it has taken precedence over any other article yet discovered—including Gov. Allen's bar of pig-iron—as a circulating medium.

As to the greenbacks, Gov. Allen cannot be allowed to suppose a case that does not and cannot under the present position of our Government exist. Our Government is not in good standing; it has dishonored its own obligations, for it will not take its own promises to pay at a greater rate in payment of dues to itself than at about eighty-five cents to the dollar of the constitutional currency of our country. Therefore, this piece of paper stamped like a piece of metal is not to all intents and purposes equivalent to a silver dollar. If it were so it would be of equal value to the silver and gold dollar all the world over. Our greenback currency carries the lie upon its face, for it is not possible to find an officer of the Government in our whole country who will redeem our greenbacks in silver or gold for what they call for upon their face. The sooner we bring our promises to pay up to what they represent themselves upon their face the better it will be for us as a people and a nation, for nothing can be said to be based upon a solid foundation that carries falsehood upon its face. If it had not this false character within itself we could use it in the settlement of bills for such articles as we require from foreign countries. Try to settle such bills with our greenbacks or our promises to pay based upon the credit of our Government and its people, then pay these same bills with the constitutional currency of the country, gold and silver, and it will prove what I have said, that our greenback currency carries a falsehood upon its face, and that the promises of our Government are discredited by itself.

If Gov. Allen is correct in saying that we shall want very little specie, then the sooner we have specie payments the better. If it is only our own people that we have to supply with gold and silver, and upon the authority of Gov. Allen, (and he should know, or he is not a fit man to occupy his present position,) a few ten-cent pieces and quarters are all that will be required, why, then by all means let us have them at once. Let the time come quickly when the laboring men and the American farmers, who are the great mass of the wealth producers of our country, may be able to get all the supplies of foreign countries requisite for the welfare and comfort of their families at the reduction of about fifteen per cent., the present difference between gold and greenbacks. And this is not the only advantage to be derived by the American farmer, for as we are an agricultural people and produce a much larger amount than our people can consume, and as the surplus products exported regulate the price of the entire product, if the farmer can get gold for his products, he can also get an addition equal to the present amount of difference between greenbacks and gold, and in the end be that much better off. If such advantages are to be reaped by the productive classes of our country, and it is to be so easily accomplished as Gov. Allen would lead us to believe, why wait until July, 1879, to get that which could be had at once? Why is it that the Ohio Democracy require a greater issue of greenbacks? Is it that the people of Ohio have not got their share? If so, let them send their wheat, corn, oats, wool, pork, and whatever has value, to New-York, and in proportion to the amount of value they send they no doubt will get in exchange an equivalent amount of greenbacks, with which the New-York banks complain that they are overloaded.

But should the Government issue a greater supply of greenbacks, how are these dissatisfied Ohio Democrats going to get a share of a new issue when they have nothing to exchange for the present supply, which appears to be so abundant in our commercial centres? In the opinion of the writer the cause for the complaints of these people is either that they have been too indolent to produce what will bring greenbacks, or that they have been living beyond their means. The proper advice to all such people is, to work harder and live more economically. Then, in due course of time, they will have a surplus which they can invest in either greenbacks or gold, as best suits their pleasure. Let me here say to all leaders of Democracy in Ohio, give up all your new-fangled ideas, new departures, Greeley platforms, &c., of which the soil of your State and the minds of your politicians have proved so fertile and productive. It is only deception upon your part, and the lesson you received in 1872 should have been enough to have satisfied any honest set of men that "Honesty is the best policy." Adhere to the principles of the Democratic Party as laid down by such men as Jefferson and Jackson. Adhere to the constitutional currency of our country, gold and silver, and in due course of time all will work well for the best interests of all classes of our people. I am a Democrat of thirty-five years' standing, always voting that ticket except in 1872, and intend to remain a Democrat of principle. Though every other person desert the principles, I shall remain a hard-money Democrat.

WILLIAM DEAN.

NEWARK, Del., Monday, Aug. 2, 1875.

LOOSE BANKING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your comment that the success of Alexander and William Collie's deception in floating some eight millions of accommodation paper on a basis of only half a million of actual trade "presupposes an extremely loose system of bank management," leads one to reflect how loosely much of our banking is done.

Millions of dollars change hands on what is known as negotiable receipts, issued by warehouse men for goods deposited in store. A merchant, wishing to raise a certain amount of money, takes a negotiable receipt to a banker and pledges the goods therein mentioned, to be delivered only on surrender and cancellation of that receipt. Some bankers send a clerk to compare the receipt with the goods in store, but it is the simplest thing in the world to deceive the clerk by showing goods of similar mark and character. Then, too, more than one receipt can be issued on the same goods. These goods are generally pledged for a time—say thirty or sixty days—and during this time the owner, who may have the confidence of the Storekeeper, gets him to deliver the goods on his promise, to protect his receipt by replacing other goods. This would lose the identity of goods called for by receipt, though it would enable the warehouse man to keep his count correct. These are not wholly supposed cases, and show the risk taken by bankers when advancing on receipts.

The safety to bankers consists in discriminating in favor of parties of sound credit and capital, who are responsible for their obligations and can be recovered from in case of irregularity.

BANKER.

THURSDAY, Aug. 5, 1875.

THE "SHEARMAN" CLIQUE VERSUS JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to thank you for your very able, impartial, and convincing review of the Beecher case. How anybody can get around its plain and conclusive reasoning is beyond my comprehension. Your article on "Shearman in England" is to the point also. I am heartily rejoiced that there is one leading journal in this great Metropolis which cannot be frightened from the path of common sense and justice by all the howlings and denunciations the Plymouth Church zealots and dupes can raise. You found that it was profitable to speak the truth in regard to the Tweed misrule some four years ago, and I have no doubt that your most honorable and upright course in the Beecher affair will redound equally to your profit. The people are learning that it is about time to look elsewhere than to the columns of the subsidized press if they would get at the truth.

W.,

(A reader of THE TIMES for fifteen years.)

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1875.

SOME SERIOUS CHARGES UNMET.

From the Springfield Republican.

Yesterday THE TIMES accused the *Tribune* of an attempt to black-mail President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; of debauching public morals by harboring a "common gin-mill," open on Sunday, in the basement of its new building, and of printing lies about its circulation with intent to deceive. THE TIMES asserts that its own circulation is, in fact, much larger than the *Tribune's*—"very often from 10,000 to 15,000 a day larger." It dares the *Tribune* to allow a committee of three—one member to be named by the *Tribune*, one by itself, the third by the other two members—to examine all the books and records of the two establishments. In the event of its challenge being accepted, it offers to pay over $5,000 to any charity if its statement as to relative circulation is found incorrect. Also, $1,000 if the *Tribune's* circulation is 50,000 copies, $1,000 if it is 49,000, $1,000 if it is 48,000, and so on down to 35,000. The *Tribune* to pay the difference between its claimed and actual circulation at the rate of $1 for every copy.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

There is a chance of some of our charitable institutions receiving a benefit from either THE TIMES or *Tribune*. The latter paper has been boasting loudly for some time back that its circulation was much larger than THE TIMES; that it issued every morning 50,000 copies. THE TIMES says that the *Tribune* has no such circulation, and proposes to make several bets, amounting to $16,000, for the benefit of some charitable institution, to be designated hereafter, that the circulation of the *Tribune* is not 50,000, and that it is not 35,000, and that THE TIMES has a larger circulation than the *Tribune*. THE TIMES charges the *Tribune* with obtaining advertisements under false pretenses; in fact, that it is a humbug and a swindle. This is pretty strong language, and the *Tribune* must come to the front or take water.

["Taking water" was the only course left open to the *Tribune*, for it is well aware that it has been proclaiming an untruth to the public for weeks past, and dare not subject its books to an examination.]

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB

ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE SQUADRON.

BECALMED, BEFOGGED, AND OTHERWISE IMPEDED—A BRISK WIND AT LAST—ARRIVAL AT NEW-LONDON IN THIRTY-THREE HOURS FROM NEW-YORK—THE FLEET GOES TO NEWPORT TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 6.—Was there ever a yachting cruise in which the familiar painted ship and painted ocean did not play a part? Long before Coleridge's Ancient Mariner became acquainted with dull stagnation, kindred mishaps have befallen all seafarers, and of course the fact that one is a yacht-owner does not exempt him from a common misfortune. We who started with the squadron of the New-York Yacht Club on its annual cruise have been inauspiciously afflicted in this way in the very beginning. Calm—a dead, brooding, pulseless calm—has held us bound for hours, and all our brave yachts, with their broad sails and tall masts and graceful spars, have been drifting helplessly and seemingly without purpose.

The rendezvous at Glen Cove promised well. A goodly number of boats arrived up to time, others came during the night, and still others were to join us further on in our cruise. As the yachts lay at their anchorage during the night the scene from the shore was a strange one, not without some weird characteristics. The shore was gloomy, the rain-charged clouds lowered heavily; the yachts loomed indistinctly in the offing. Their lights glimmered through the darkness, and their bells that told of the passing hours smote the silence strangely. During the night, especially in the small hours, the rain fell in torrents, and when the morning came it was dull, damp, and cheerless. The yachts ready when the day broke were the Alarm, (flag-ship,) Mohawk, Rambler, Wanderer, Dreadnaught, Eva, Meta, Restless, and Vesta, of the schooners, and the Active, Vision, Vindex, Windward, Petrel, and North Star. Later on the Idler joined us, and subsequently the Madeline fell in with us, and gave us her company for awhile. We were to have started at 6 o'clock for New-London, but when the Captains of the yachts saw the cheerless prospects of the morning they turned in again for the most part. Hempstead harbor was as unrippled as glass, and the yachts, soaked with the night's rain, lay inert at their moorings. There was fog almost everywhere. It crept along the coast of Glen Cove and Sea Cliff, and intertwined itself with the woodland on the opposite side of the harbor, shaping out all manner of fantastic tracery. The pretty village of Roslyn was at the heart of it, and appeared indeed to be the great emporium of gloom, from which it was distributed. At last the potent sunshine made an effort to assert itself. All above were heavy, lead-colored clouds, and the fog hung over the harbor, but away on the New-York and Connecticut shores the morning sunlight shone resplendent. It was not the rich flush that at evening steeps all the west in crimson radiance, but a pale, argent light that, slanting across the bank of cloud, silvered the coast, and lighted up the picture with morning freshness. But the sunshine again lost its sway, and the fog and vapor rose around the yachts, giving them strange and unseemly proportions. It was about 7:15 o'clock when the signal to start was given, and at once the clink of weighing anchor was heard through the entire fleet. The signal was two guns from the flag-ship Alarm, to the Commander of which, Mr. Kingsland, who is also Commodore of the fleet, your correspondent is indebted for the opportunity of accompanying the squadron. It were needless to tell how, after weighing anchor, we drifted about for weary hours. We lay hap-hazard in such position as tide and chance placed us. We pointed toward every quarter of the compass, and some of us looked more like returning to New-York than going to New-London. The motto of the club, "*Nos agimur tumidis velis*," was certainly not fulfilled, so far. Here were no wet sails and a gallant, buoyant motion through the billows, but uncertain drifting, and a baking sunshine that, as the day advanced, succeeded to the moisture and fog of the morning. The Idler was, indeed, the only one of the yachts that justified her nomenclature, for she, like all the rest, did absolutely nothing. The Mohawk carried no scalping-knife. The Alarm did not cause any apprehension. The Rambler would not stir a peg, and the Wanderer belied her name, and was antagonistic to motion. A calm like this is a sore chastener of the spirit, but at length it appears that we are sufficiently chastened, and the kinder fates decreed us a breeze. The Mohawk and Dreadnaught had drifted citywards, but at length we, on the Alarm, could see that they had begun to move through the water, slowly indeed, but surely, while a slight ripple indicated that they had caught a breath of wind. By and by we ourselves are moving, and are enabled to work round Matinecook Point. It is 2:30 o'clock when the breeze begins to freshen and all the yachts are fairly moving. We are the last of the fleet, for we can stand a great deal more than a "capful," and are most formidable when it blows hardest. Somebody says that we are driving them all before us, but if so we feel that we shall do it to some purpose when the wind freshens. Brisker and brisker comes the breeze out of the west, and the yachts, most of them with their sails winged out, speed on before it. We had set a huge square sail early in the day, and as it fills our vessel catches increased impetus. Then we spread a staysail and with increased canvas and a freshening breeze we dash gallantly through the water. The Restless is on our starboard bow, a little in advance, and the Dreadnaught occupies a similar position on the port side. The Mohawk and three of the sloops are straight ahead of us in a cluster, and the Eva, Idler, Wanderer, and Rambler are also bunched together on the port side. The freshening breeze creeps gradually round to south-west, and is now on our beam, and as our square sail ceases to draw it is at once taken in. Meanwhile we pass several of the sloops and close rapidly with the Restless and Dreadnaught. But this latter, which has been sailing better than at any time during this season, gets away from us again and also forges well to windward. From our standpoint, however, a windward position is not of so much importance, inasmuch as it has been decided that we shall make for New-Haven instead of New-London, a decision afterward reversed. Our course lies for the Connecticut shore, and manifestly there could be tangible advantage in holding on by the Long Island side. But now comes a new phase in our day's cruise, and this time one in which there is some flavor of excitement. Over in the northern horizon it has been growing black and threatening. The waters of the Sound become as black as ink, the margin of angry clouds grows wider and wider, until almost the entire horizon is swept by it. There is just one clear space out to eastward, where the leading yachts are sailing through sunshine, while we are surrounded with gloom. We feel that a storm is coming, and we make ready to meet it. All the yachts in our vicinity pursue a similar course. First, all our topsails are taken in; then the mainsail comes down, and finally we stand ready for the gale under jib and foresail. The big round rain-drops begin to descend, thunder drops falling upon a sleeping sea. Sudden lightning rifts the dun clouds, distant thunders echo along the Connecticut shores, streaks of half-veiled sunshine strike athwart the dark, and the entire effect is full of variety and sombre grandeur. Still, the leading yachts are sailing through the sunshine in the east, but the others, with their sails furled, stand out against such a background as painter never pictured. The infinite variety of color is blended in the most fantastic way. Along by Crane Neck Bend the coast is lined with a light blue-black, orange, and purple clouds spread along the heavens, and all the strange groupings and combinations are forever changing. But the storm that we were expecting hardly touches us. We feel a mere flaw of it, and then it passes ahead and spends itself elsewhere. The yachts that had been sailing in the sunshine are finally gathered into the gloom, and we last see them through a great arc of rainbow apparently moving through a rain-storm. Then there is more calm, and, later, light wind, under the influence of which we creep along until sunset. The west is for a brief space all fired with splendor, but the rich crimson radiance soon dies into a dull brown, and then changes into a light gray, and presently our brief twilight is merged in night, and we are barely moving through the broad waters under the light of a crescent moon and the pallid stars. There is so little air stirring that our motion is scarcely perceptible. We have lost sight, too, of all the yachts, with the exception of the sloop Windward, whose company we have for a short time. She, however, leaves us soon, going by us in a light puff of wind which she has caught, and then we are quite alone, except when the Sound steamers go by and toss us in the mimic billows of their creation. We turn in for the night about 11 o'clock, and awake in the morning in more fog and calm. Our yacht is just moving as she has been during the night, but our progress is not of much account. The fog is, indeed, of short duration, for it is carried up like steaming vapor in the hot sunshine which beams down early. Then we descry white sails away on the horizon, which we suppose, but with no degree of certainty, to belong the fleet. Presently a slight breeze sets in from the north-east and we glide more rapidly through the water. At 8 o'clock we are still some fifteen miles from New-London in a direct line, but as the wind necessitates our beating, the computation is greatly augmented. But by and by the wind works round to the south, and as we have it on our starboard quarter and it is still freshening, we make good speed. At length we come in sight of the tall white light-house and pleasant little port of New-London, and can see that most of the yachts have arrived. Some of them have their sails furled, but others are manifestly recent arrivals, as their canvas is still set. We get into the harbor exactly at 4 o'clock, after a passage of thirty-three hours, and as we drop anchor are saluted by the fleet.

Mr. Wallack's fine yacht, the Columbia, has joined us here, but thus far we miss the Comet and the Madeleine, which turned back after giving us her company for a short time yesterday. The first of the fleet to arrive were the Rambler, Idler, and Wanderer, which cast anchor almost simultaneously at about 11:30 o'clock. The Mohawk arrived at 12, the Vindex at 12:07, the Meta at 12:35, the Windward half a minute later, the Dreadnaught at 12:37, the Eva at 12:45, and some of the others still later than the flagship. A meeting was held on the Alarm this evening, and it was resolved to start for Newport at 9 o'clock in the morning.

RELICS OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

HIS FIRST READER—THE BIBLE UPON WHICH HE WAS SWORN AS PRESIDENT.

Among the books in the library of the late Andrew Johnson, says the Nashville *Union*, is a small volume entitled "*The American Speaker*. A selection of popular, parliamentary, and forensic eloquence, particularly calculated for the seminaries in the United States. Fifth edition. Philadelphia—printed and published by Abraham Small, No. 142 Chestnut street, two doors below the Post Office, 1818." The original binding of the book has long been worn off and its place supplied by a back made of common writing paper, and probably pasted on by the dead statesman himself. This volume is of especial interest, because it is said to be the first book ever owned by Mr. Johnson, and to the reading of which he devoted much of his time soon after he learned to read.

The Bible upon which he was sworn into office as President of the United States was kept in his private office at Greenville. There are two or three letters placed between the pages at which the Bible was opened when he kissed it. Upon the margin of the right hand page is written in the handwriting of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, who, as Chief Justice, administered the oath of office, the following: "Andrew Johnson kissed the book at the passage marked when sworn as President, April 15, 1865." The passage marked is Ezekiel xi., 21: "But as for them whose heart walketh after the heart of their detestable things and their abominations, I will recompense their way upon their own heads saith the Lord God." Among the letters in the book marking the place spoken of is the following from Chief Justice Chase:

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1865

MY DEAR SIR: I send you the Bible on which you were sworn into office as President. You will see that it belongs to the Attorney General's office. It now belongs to you, if you like to keep it. I noted the passage where your lips touched the page, and made a memorandum of the fact. You will find it in Ezekiel, xi., 21. A slip of paper marks the page containing the verse I mentioned to you. I wish I could remember who told me of the old man who wanted to have those verses read to the President, but I cannot. I hate to seem importunate, but I feel so deeply the importance of prompt action that I cannot close this note without once more begging you to give the earliest possible expression to your views concerning the enrollment of the whole loyal population, with reference to reorganization. Lieut. Gov. Anderson, of Ohio, who has just returned from Charleston, tells me that the greatest outrages, even murders being common, are practiced on the colored loyalists. A bad state of things exists also at Richmond. The country looks anxiously to you. You can stop all outrages. The shortest way is to proclaim your intention to regard all loyal men as citizens, and as entitled as such to protection by the Government and self-protection by suffrage. This proclamation will give you a place in the hearts of the people beyond the reach of political contrivance now or hereafter.

Faithfully yours, S. P. CHASE.

The President.

The verses mentioned in the above which "the old man wanted read to the President" are 31 to 42, inclusive, of chapter xx, First Kings.

THE PEACH CROP.

Three thousand six hundred crates of Delaware peaches arrived in Jersey City on Thursday, and yesterday the number was increased by an additional 100 car-loads. Previous to their arrival the dealers had been selling the fruit at from $1 to $1 25 per crate, but this sudden influx into the market compelled them to sell at any prices they could obtain, and although the freight charge alone ranges from thirty-five to fifty cents per crate, the licensed venders were enabled to purchase the fruit as low as fifteen and twenty cents per crate. Extensive arrangements are being made to distribute the fruit by rail more widely than ever before. Wagons, and other means of maintaining traffic with inland towns, are also being established. The Peach Growers' Association of Middletown, Del., have arranged with the American Steam-ship Company for the shipment of peaches to England by means of specially-adapted refrigerators, and since the American peach can be sold in England at a wholesale price of three cents apiece, it is proposed to actually compete with the trade of Southern France, which country has until lately somewhat monopolized the traffic with England. It is expected that good peaches will be very plentiful in market next week.

BOATING AT SEA CLIFF.

Sea Cliff bids fair to become a centre for aquatic sports—a position which its natural advantages fully qualify it to hold. The rowing match and yacht race already chronicled in these columns, were followed up last night by a single-scull race in working boats, from Grovey Point to Mott's Dock and back, a distance of two miles. There were four contestants, who came to the winning post in the following time and order: Samuel Tappan, 20 minutes; Henry Duryea, 20 minutes 18 seconds; Paul Murray, 23 minutes, and John Hunt, 24 minutes. During the next fortnight the waters of Hempstead Bay will present a more than usually animated appearance from the practicing of crews preparing for the regatta of Saturday, Aug. 21, at Sea Cliff. An amateur boating club has been formed, and arrangements are being perfected for a great aquatic gala day this day fortnight.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

VALMASEDA DEMANDS MORE MONEY.

THE PATRIOTS LOUD-MOUTHED, BUT POOR—THE BANISHED GOLD BROKERS—METROPOLITAN PLEASURES—THE IMPORTATION OF POTOTOES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 29, 1875.

Count Valmaseda has again assumed the supreme command, Carbo ceasing to act as *ad interim*, Governor, and, in order to escape the rigor of the heated term and dog days in Havana, the burly Count has taken up his quarters at the Summer retreat of Cuba's Captains General, la Quinta de los Molinos, a fine Summer house situated at the extreme end of the Paso de Tacon, in the middle of a cool, shady garden, and beside a running stream. Gen. Concha used to come daily in his coupé to the Government palace for the dispatch of the public business, but a man of the Count's avoirdupois cannot be shaken up once, or twice daily over the bad roads of the suburbs, although perhaps it would be beneficial for his health to have this done. So he will transact all business at la Quinta. A story is current which assigns the change largely to dissatisfaction at the present state of affairs in the island. A few days ago, and directly after his return from Las Cruces for the purpose of "patching up" the quarrel between his substitute, Carbo, and the Intendente, Gutierrez de la Vega, Valmaseda called a junta of the principal tax-payers, property-owners, and representatives of cash, and in a set speech described to them the terrible situation of the island, more from a financial point of view than from a military one, for the Spanish soldier is a brave and self-sacrificing being, while the public official is quite the contrary. Valmaseda set forth the impossibility of further taxation of the people, the great difficulty of collecting even the present taxes, the disappointment in not receiving the full complement of reinforcements promised from Spain, (which is attributed to the lack of funds sent from Cuba,) and so forth, and wound up his speech with a very cool and decided request for $1,500,000 in gold in the name of his royal master, the King. Imagine the blank astonishment with which each individual gazed upon his neighbor. Finally Don Ramon de Herrera, who thrusts forward his *acendrada* patriotism on all occasions, arose, and stumblingly said that, as for furnishing any more cash, his sacrifices were well known; he was about ruined, but would willingly give two of his steamers, which the Government might sell or otherwise dispose of. No one seemed to second his offer, and the meeting broke up without any result being reached, the Captain General, it is said, threatening to hand in his resignation.

THE BANISHED GOLD BROKERS.

Another report declares that the gold brokers who were expelled a few weeks ago have been all forgiven and are coming back to Havana. They are needed here to regulate the gold market. Gold keeps in the neighborhood of 216 to 219.

A CUBAN JOURNALIST.

The local editor of the *Voz de Cuba* does not understand some things in life. Hearing that there was to be an amateur bull-fight last Tuesday afternoon, he proceeded to the bull ring, but entrance was refused him, notwithstanding his title, and as a last resort, his offer to pay for his ticket. He does not understand how such a performance can be made a private affair, and be given so secretly, the press being altogether excluded. He waited, however, and saw a crowd go in, and a great number of "third estate" ladies, and he learned afterward that the performance was given for a benevolent purpose. The fact is the affair was but another exhibition of the depraved state of morals among certain classes of this city. A private bull-fight was gotten up for the demi-monde and their paramours, and no outsiders save a few Spanish officials were admitted.

THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES.

The official *Gazette* published on the 18th the official order which has been in force in Spain since last May, and which prohibits the importation from all parts of all kinds of potatoes into the Kingdom. The Custom-house here, since the publication, is endeavoring to carry the order into effect, and a large number of potatoes have been suffered to lie on the wharf, not being admitted to entry. The measure is intended to protect the agriculture of the country from the ravages of the Colorado potato-bug, but no time has been specified as to when the decree is actually to go into effect. I understand, however, that representations have been made by the Consul General, Mr. Hall, to have the Government fix a period after which potatoes will not be allowed to enter, in order to give due advice to dealers in the United States.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

A REVENUE CUTTER IN PURSUIT OF SMUGGLERS—CIGARS CAPTURED ON THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Information having reached Gen. Nichols, the Deputy Surveyor in charge of the night-watch of the Custom-house, that an attempt would be made to smuggle, on a large scale, from the steamer City of New-York, of the Alexandre Line, from Havana via Nassau, due yesterday morning, on her way up the bay, he dispatched the revenue cutter Mosswood, Capt. Amazene commanding, on Thursday evening, to the lower bay, with orders to prevent it. Inspectors Kane, McCort, and Hagan, whose gallant conduct in the Columbus affair a few days ago has been mentioned, went down with her. The Mosswood, after cruising around awhile in the lower bay, having no reason to suppose that the City of New-York would arrive before morning, dropped her anchor, and a sharp lookout was set. About 5 A. M. the steamer was sighted crossing the bar, and a number of powerful glasses were brought to bear upon her. While she was proceeding up the swash channel a small boat was seen to put out from the New-Jersey shore and approach her. The object of the Custom-house officers being to catch the smugglers in the act, they waited patiently for some minutes. The small boat of the Mosswood was meantime cast clear—Lieutenant Hamlet, Officers Kane and Hagan, and four sailors getting into her. As soon as the steamer had passed the small boat the latter was seen to turn to the east. Instantly orders were given to cast off, and the cutter of the Mosswood started in pursuit. The boat was a long distance off, but the two men in her were seen to be pulling for dear life, so that, although the revenue sailors bent to their oars, they gained but little upon their quarry. Fearing that the smugglers would reach the shore, the officers stimulated their men to renewed exertions, and signaled the Mosswood, which immediately slipped her anchor and steamed off to try and head the smugglers off. The chase now became intensely exciting. The smugglers strained every nerve, and the revenue men fairly made their boat dance over the water. Soon the two boats got into the seaway, and it became evident that the heavy waves were proving an obstacle to the pursued, while they dashed the pursuers nearer at every stroke. Still there was every reason to fear that the smuggler would gain Rockaway beach before she could be reached. In this emergency the Mosswood fired a gun across her bows; but this seemed to serve only to make her crew redouble their exertions. Ten minutes more and another shot richocheted across the waves. Still the flying smuggler paid no attention. Seeing this, a third shot was fired with no better result. Meantime Pilot Hall, though necessitated to proceed carefully on account of the shoals, was gradually bringing the Mosswood round where she would have a good opportunity of forcing the bold craft to give up, and the cutter continued in hot pursuit behind. Just then the stern oarsman in the smuggler was seen to rise to his feet, and this was taken as a sign of surrender, but he was only throwing off his coat, and soon dropped into his seat again and resumed rowing with renewed vigor. For nearly an hour the chase was kept up, the sea increasing in fury all the time, and all three boats doing their level best.

At length the Mosswood fired the fourth shot, and the smuggler rounded to. When the revenue officers reached her, to their astonishment they found her empty. Her crew were made prisoners, and the boat taken in tow of the Mosswood, which immediately put about after the City of New-York, which had reached Quarantine. As soon as the Health Officer had given the requisite permit, Officers Kane, McCort, and Hagan boarded her, accompanied by Lieut. Hamlet and two of the crew of the Mosswood, who had been detailed by Capt. Amazene to assist them. A close watch had meantime been kept on the steamer, and no attempt to smuggle had been detected, although some of the sailors were seen to signal some small boats which had gathered around her while she lay at anchor in Quarantine. This perplexed the officers, and on inquiry they learned that the pilot who was taking her in was the same who steered the Columbus the other day. He had innocently let the cat out of the bag and put the smugglers on their guard. The suspicions of the officers being now confirmed, a superficial search was made and 3,000 cigars of the Flor del Fumar, Concha, and La Espanola Regalia Britannica brands were captured in three India-rubber bags, ready to be thrown overboard. One of these bags was found stowed away beneath half a cord of logs, part of the lower ones of which had been neatly sawed off so as to make a recess of sufficient capacity to hold the bag. Two bundles of French calfskins, the property of a passenger, which were not on the manifest, were also seized. The Custom-house officers believe that when the steamer left Havana she had a large quantity of cigars on board which have not yet been accounted for. Capt. Amazene, after deliberation, came to the conclusion that he possessed no proof of smuggling against his prisoners and released them.

THE BABYLON ELOPEMENT.

EXCITEMENT IN THE VILLAGE—THE NEGRO HELD TO AWAIT THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Town Hall at Babylon, Long Island, was densely crowded yesterday at the examination in the case of the negro Chauncey Brewster, who is charged with seducing Llewella Conklin, the adopted daughter of Mrs. Dora Balcher, a widow lady residing in Deer Park at that village. A singular interest attaches to the case, owing to the wealthy position of the young lady and the superstition manifested by the negro and his friends. The particulars, which were briefly narrated in THE TIMES yesterday, show that Brewster had either obtained an astonishing amount of influence over Miss Conklin, or had resorted to drugs to effect his purpose. A popular superstition exists among the negroes of Babylon that the possessor of a certain "love charm" may, by its use, obtain the enduring affection of the other sex. The charm consists in a four-ounce bottle, which contains ten needles and nine pins, and is refilled with water every month. Brewster carried one of these bottles with him, and claims to have "charmed" Miss Conklin by its influence. Mrs. Balcher adopted Llewella several years ago, and has always treated her with the greatest kindness and consideration. About two months since she manifested her affection for Llewella by making a will by which the latter would come into the possession of $30,000 at the death of her adopted mother, and of which she had been apprised. Although Mrs. Balcher had always permitted her daughter to go into society, she had been perhaps unduly careful in the selection of her associates, and had not permitted her to mingle frequently in the society of young men. Llewella had developed a taste for music, and to gratify her wishes Mrs. Balcher engaged as her teacher a popular professor of this City, from whom she received lessons twice a week. She had otherwise received a good education and possessed many accomplishments. The colored coachman, who was the author of the terrible disgrace to the family, as well as the ruin of Llewella, is a tall mulatto about twenty-one years of age. He had the faculty of making himself decidedly agreeable, and was implicitly trusted and respected by Mrs. Balcher. Llewella was frequently thrown into the negro's society, but no suspicion as to any improper conduct existing between them had ever entered the mind of Mrs. Balcher, who repudiated the assertions of a carpenter a month since, who averred that he had seen Llewella bestow several kisses upon the negro, to which the latter warmly responded. This scene occurred in the kitchen when the parties believed themselves to be unobserved. Last Saturday a fit of economy seized Mrs. Balcher and the negro coachman was discharged. On the following evening Llewella left home, having previously announced her intention of attending church. By previous appointment she met Brewster near the village drug store, where she held a long conversation with him, and then mysteriously disappeared. At a late hour, and long after all religious services were concluded, as Llewella did not return, Mrs. Balcher became greatly alarmed, and messengers were sent to her several acquaintances in the village for the purpose of ascertaining her whereabouts. All efforts proved fruitless, and as she had last been seen in the company of Brewster, as previously stated, suspicions were entertained that he had been instrumental in her sudden disappearance. Accordingly a warrant for his arrest was obtained and placed in the hands of Constable Weeks, who instituted a thorough search for Brewster, but no clue to his whereabouts was obtained until the following Tuesday afternoon, when the officer's attention was directed to a colored family by the name of Jackson. Here the object of his search was found with his victim. They were in bed together in one of the sleeping apartments. Brewster made no resistance, and as a matter of form Miss Conklin was arrested also. It was ascertained that the pair had walked from Babylon to Amityville during the storm on Sunday night, where the parents of Brewster lived, to whom he applied for shelter, but was refused admittance. They next walked to Jackson's house, a distance of two miles. Here Brewster represented that Miss Conklin was his wife, and from that time until their arrest they lived together as man and wife. The constable arraigned his prisoners before Justice Cooper on Tuesday evening, and an examination was ordered to take place on the following morning. The counsel for the prosecution averred that the girl had been enticed from her home, where she was surrounded by every luxury, for the purpose of prostitution, the penalty for which offense is five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The defense claimed that the girl accompanied the prisoner of her own free will and accord. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the examination was adjourned until yesterday morning. The result of the examination decided Justice Cooper to hold the prisoner in $800 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Brewster, accompanied by the constable, immediately proceeded to Amityville, where he hoped to obtain the necessary sureties. The most intense feeling was manifested in the case by the people present, but a special Police force prevented the recurrence of the scenes in the court last Wednesday, when a pistol was leveled at the head of the prisoner by one of the spectators. A negro named William Henry Wood was, however, badly beaten yesterday, by the infuriated audience, for making disparaging remarks about white women. An attempt was also made to lynch the prisoner by the crowd outside of the court-room, which was only frustrated by his changing his position. Adjoining the court-room is a building with a sloping roof. The prisoner was at one time seated near a window which overlooks this roof. Some individual conceived the idea of lassoing the prisoner while in this position, and for that purpose a long rope had been prepared, with a noose at one end, and the other extending along the ground for several yards. It had evidently been intended to throw the lasso over the head of the prisoner, after which the crowd was expected to seize the rope and pull him out of the window, causing his summary execution.

SEMMES RAGING AGAIN.

THOUGH A "DISFRANCHISED REBEL," HE VENTS HIS SPITE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ALABAMA.

Raphael Semmes wrote a letter just previous to the election in Alabama, strongly favoring the proposed Constitutional Convention. It is not necessary to quote here the epithets he applies to the Northerners who have settled in Alabama, except so far as is unavoidable in the following extract:

"They not only plundered us by means of the Constitution, which, at their instigation, the Congress forced upon us, but they took especial pains to insult us in the instrument itself. In the third section of the seventh article we find the following offensive language, addressed to the people of Alabama, as a part of their fundamental law: 'It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors; but the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold office: First, those who, during the late rebellion, inflicted, or caused to be inflicted, any cruel or unusual punishment upon any soldier, sailor, marine, employe, or other citizen of the United States, or who in any other way violated the rules of civilized warfare. Second, those who may be disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as "Article XIV.," and those who have been disqualified from registering to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a Constitution for the State of Alabama, under the act of Congress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed by Congress March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, except such persons as aided in the reconstruction proposed by Congress, &c.' It is thus seen that the *lazzaroni* from other States, some of them jail-birds, who had recently served terms in the Penitentiaries of the States from which they came, who, by aid of the Reconstruction acts, and of such military vermin as Wager Swain and others who were sent from Washington to govern us, obtained control of our State as above mentioned, made haste to hurl at us, in the new constitution which they were framing, the epithets 'rebellion' and 'rebel States,' and to draw a distinction between the true people of the State, who had gone through the war and been faithful to their State allegiance, and the traitors who had abandoned her in her necessities and gone over to the ruling party for pelf, and 'aided it in the reconstruction proposed by Congress.' Where is the manhood of Alabama, where the spirit of her sons, that apathy or any other cause should prevent them from wiping out this foul stain upon their fundamental law at the earliest possible moment? If the Constitution were perfect in every other respect, this alone should be a sufficient reason with honorable men to call the proposed convention."

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Yesterday Coroner Kibbe examined the body of Andrew Ten Eyck, Jr., the young man who died in New-Brunswick under suspicious circumstances, and being assured by his parents that they were satisfied the young man died from natural causes, decided that no inquest was necessary. During the day, however, he received some further information which induced him to change his mind, and he decided to hold an inquest. Some members of Neptune Fire Engine Company, of which deceased was a member, state that he was in the engine-house on Wednesday, and expressed his intention of taking some laudanum that night to try and ease the pain caused by the felon on his finger. They advised him to be careful lest he might kill himself by taking too much, and he replied that he would not care if he did kill himself; he would rather be dead than suffer such excruciating pain. It is not known whether he took any laudanum or not along with the sleeping potion prescribed for him by Dr. Van Marter, but the physician and his parents think it probable that he did. Dr. Van Marter says the prescription he gave him consisted of three powders of sulphate of morphia, each containing one-eighth of a grain. The doctor denies the statement made by a relative of deceased, that he (the doctor,) said the young man died of lock-jaw. He says death was caused by congestion of the brain caused by intense physical suffering. A post-mortem examination and inquest will, doubtless, solve the mystery with which the case is surrounded.

THE FACTS IN THE BEECHER CASE.

NOW READY.

This day is published a revised edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. In this edition the quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row, and No. 1,257 Broadway; or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square.

Price 25 cents.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been from ten to fifteen thousand a day larger than that of the New-York *Tribune* ever since the death of HORACE GREELEY. The *Tribune* has not dared to test this statement by an examination of its books, although repeatedly challenged to do so. The circulation of the *Tribune* to-day is less than thirty thousand copies, and all statements to the contrary can be proved to be false.

A LUCKY MAN.

From the New-York World, Aug. 6.

A safe deposit company on the model of that in this City has lately been established in London. The principal promoter is Mr. J. H. Puleston, M. P., who has been elected Chairman, with, it is said, a very large salary. He has had a remarkably checkered career. Educated for the medical profession, he emigrated, as a young man, to Australia, which he soon abandoned for this country. Being a Welshman, and perfectly acquainted with the Welsh language, he settled in a mining district of Pennsylvania and became editor of a Welsh paper. In this way he got "in" with the politicians, and although not a citizen, obtained the rank of Colonel during the war, and was appointed State Agent of Pennsylvania at Washington. When Mr. Jay Cooke was casting around for suitable instruments wherewith to found his great house in London, he pitched upon the versatile Welshman as a likely man. But the Northern Pacific was beyond the energies even of the member for Devonport, though, to do him justice, it was no fault of his if all Europe did not finger the scrip. When fate hurled from his high place the Parson's friend, Mr. Puleston united in a new firm with Mr. McCulloch and another gentleman, and they presently took unto themselves a sprig of nobility in the shape of Hon. Ronald Leslie-Melville, a gentleman closely connected by ties of kindred with the old firm of Williams, Deacon, Labouchere & Co., with whom Messrs. McCulloch had had transactions. At the last election Mr. Puleston came in as Conservative member for Devonport, where there is a good deal of Government (dock-yard) influence, and was a member of the Foreign Loans Committee this year. He lives in generous country-gentleman style at a splendid old seat in Surrey, and is no doubt properly grateful to Mr. Cooke for a transformation from a second-rate broker's business in Wall street and a modest home in Brooklyn, to a seat in Parliament and one of "the stately homes of England."

TAMMANY HALL.

The Tammany Hall District Committee of the Fifteenth Assembly District held a meeting at Neumann's Hall, Ninth avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, last evening for the purpose of re-organizing the committee under the new General Committee of the district. The meeting organized by electing Noah A. Childs Permanent President, Patrick McCabe and Adam Moser Vice Presidents, W. H. Harvey and Richard Birmingham Secretaries. In the absence of the President elect Mr. McCabe was called to the chair, Mr. Birmingham acting as Secretary. The action of the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall, in weeding out the disaffected members of the General Committee, was indorsed, and a set of resolutions to that effect was unanimously adopted. A resolution indorsing the action of John Kelly, in connection with the reduction of the wages of the laborers employed on the City Works, caused considerable discussion and feeling among the audience. It was declared passed by the Chairman, although the show of hands against its adoption was considerably greater than those in its favor. The action on the part of the Chairman caused considerable dissatisfaction among the laboring element in the audience. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Morrison and McGlynn, after which the meeting adjourned. The Third Assembly District Committee of Tammany Hall met for reorganization last evening at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, Broome street, and elected the following officers: President, James M. Connolly; Vice Presidents, Patrick Haran and Thomas Smith; Secretaries, Patrick Moore, James Coulon, and William Fay; Treasurer, Thomas Ryan.

TWO LITTLE BOYS SAVE A TRAIN.

The good deed two little boys, about ten years of age, did is thus described by the Troy *Times*: "Two little boys, sons of L. B. Clogston and Frank Town, of Fairhaven, Vt., went west on the Rutland and Washington Railroad track into the State of New-York for the purpose of picking berries. They went some distance down the grade, and, while picking berries, they heard something fall on the track. They hastened to the place, and found a large telegraph-pole had fallen diagonally across the track. Upon that heavy down grade, about 100 feet to the mile, it might have caused loss of life and property. The little fellows heard the whistle of the mail train, and, seeing the danger, small as they were, obtained some levers, removed the obstacle, and gave the train a clear passage."

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY AND PURGATIVE PELLETS.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, Texas, May 10, 1873.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with chronic liver disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 pounds; now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."

HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Sir: I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine.

W. F. CODY, ("Buffalo Bill.")

In spite of your teeth,
Both above and beneath,
Being lightly enamel'd and thin,
They will never break down,
Nor turn yellow nor brown,
If the SOZODONT'S daily brushed in.

Cancer
Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Everdell, Principal Office, 302 Broadway, wedding and visiting cards, engraving, printing of every description. Established 1840.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Produce the most gratifying results.

The Peruvian Syrup builds up an iron constitution. Just the medicine for debility and chronic diseases.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1875.

E. Holmes.—DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending this check. The Alarm has already saved my house twice. Burglars were soon running from the house.

WM. VOORHIS.

HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 571 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARTHOLOMAR—OFFICER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, HUGO BARTHOLOMAR to BELLE M. OFFICER, all of this City.

TYLER—GARDINER.—Aug. 5, 1875, at East Hampton, Long Island, SARAH GRISWOLD, youngest daughter of Hon. S. B. Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island, to J. ALEXANDER TYLER, son of late President John Tyler, of Virginia.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Woody Crest, on Thursday, Aug. 5, 1875, CARRIE DRURY, daughter of Smith W. and the late Caroline W. Anderson.

Funeral on Sunday, Aug. 8, at 3 P. M., from Woody Crest, High Bridge.

BEACH.—At Christ Church Rectory, Oswego, on the 31st of July, CATHERINE A. R. BEACH, wife of Rev. Dr. Amos B. Beach, and daughter of the late Floyd Smith, of New-York.

BENNETT.—On Friday, Aug. 6, at the residence of his son-in-law, William R. Bell, No. 431 West 47th st., WILLIAM H. BENNETT, aged 72 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERTRAND.—Wednesday, Aug. 4, JOHN EDMUND BERTRAND, aged 28.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, J. E. Southworth, No. 239 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENTON.—Thursday, Aug. 5, 1875, MARSHALL F. BENTON, son of the late Col. John B. Benton, in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his uncle, Thomas G. Benton, No. 33 Tompkins place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Suffolk, Norfolk, and Richmond, (Va.,) papers please copy.

BOARDMAN.—At Flushing, Long Island, on the 5th inst., of congestion of the brain, CARRIE, infant daughter of Joel L. and Carrie F. Boardman, aged 4 months.

Funeral from her parents' residence on Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.

CARPENTER.—At Warwick, N. Y., Friday, 6th inst., MARY H., wife of W. W. Carpenter, M. D., of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COWLES.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, HENRY D. COWLES, of dropsy of the heart, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Aug. 7, at 2 P. M.

☞ Elmira papers please copy.

CROWELL.—At Shawangunk, Ulster County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 6, 1875, FLETCHER, infant son of Joseph and Elie F. Crowell, aged 11 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, William Fletcher, at Valley Stream, on Sunday, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave Bushwick, Williamsburg, at 10:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.

EMMANS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1875, MARIA EMMANS, widow of Stephen J. Emmans.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, John B. Hillyer, No. 42 West 39th st., on Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

GRAY.—On Friday, Aug. 6, 1875, Miss MARY ANN GRAY, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Bamber, No. 41 Montgomery st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

HART.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, HANNAH FLORENCE, infant daughter of Henry J. and Anne M. Hart, aged 6 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 8 Clark st., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, 6th inst., ARLETTA S., wife of John E. Ketcham, and daughter of John L. Quimby.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 23 Nassau st., on Sunday, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock.

SEARS.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Friday morning, Aug. 6, of heart disease, FRANK D., eldest son of Hector Sears, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, No. 95 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 9, at 2:30 P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Aug. 6, 1875, at the residence of his son-in-law, Ellis L. Price, Roselle, N. J., STEPHEN SMITH, late ship-builder, of New-York, in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

STARR.—At Orange, N. J., Aug. 4, 1875, of whooping cough, EDNA JACKSON, youngest daughter of Edgar W. and Julia S. Starr, aged 9 months and 22 days.

STEWART.—At Cold Spring, Long Island, on Friday, the 6th inst., HELEN FLEURY, infant daughter of Charles J. and Jennie S. Stewart, aged 1 month and 25 days.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting to convey friends and relatives from and to the station at Syosset. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M.

TIMPSON.—Suddenly at Manhasset, Long Island, Friday morning, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock, GEORGE TIMPSON, aged 67 years, 4 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWAR.—At Seabright, N. J., Aug. 5, 1875, of diphtheria, MARGARET ASHCKY, only child of Thomas H. and Rosaline Bentley Towar, in the 5th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Peter Bentley, Esq., Jersey City Heights, on Saturday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock.

VAN HOUTEN.—At Jersey City Heights, on Thursday, Aug. 5, ZENIE, wife of Edwin Van Houten, and youngest daughter of James Seane, Esq., in the 26th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 91 Congress st., on Saturday, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock.

WALDRON.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on the 6th inst., MARY N., wife of Josiah V. Waldron, aged 26 years.

Funeral services at No. 25 Cottage st., Newark, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends will take the boat foot of Barclay st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and, although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies, and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Principal depot, reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trademark, "Asahel. Made of God," on all packages.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ANY PERSON whosoever having any claims against the firm of ROUSS, BELL & CO., will please present them forthwith to Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, attorneys for the assignees, No. 29 Wall st., (Drexel Building,) New-York. The accounts must be verified, and the claim contain a statement of the debt, what for, and the consideration of the firm contracting it.

JOHN J. MORRIS,
JOHN CURRIE WILMERDING, } Assignees.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1875, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., on SATURDAY at 5 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

KEARNEY'S SUPERIOR EXTRACT BUCHU.—Only reliable remedy for diseases of bladder and kidneys, Bright's disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Gleet, Debility, and female complaints. Sold by all druggists.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall street, free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S WHITE LADIES.

A novel by MRS. OLIPHANT.
16mo. Leisure Hour Series, $1 25.

An exceedingly clever and attractive novel, which the reader is not likely to lay down until she finishes its perusal.—London Mail.

Our faith in the personages, plot, and incidents never wavers, and there is hardly one flagging line from first page to the last.—Pall Mall Gazette.

SCHMID'S HABERMEISTER. A Tale of the Bavarian Mountains. By HERMAN SCHMID. New edition. 16mo. Leisure Hour Series, $1 25.

RECENT AND FAVORITE VOLUMES IN THE LEISURE HOUR SERIES,
Price, $1 25 each.

JENKINS', MRS.—WITHIN AN ACE.
ERSKINE'S, MRS.—WYNCOTE.
WALFORD'S, MRS.—MR. SMITH.
FRASER-TYTLER, C. C.—MISTRESS JUDITH.
ALEXANDER, MRS.—RALPH WILTON'S WEIRD.
ALEXANDER, MRS.—THE WOOING O'T.
ALEXANDER, MRS.—WHICH SHALL IT BE?
ALCESTIS—A MUSICAL NOVEL.
HARDY, THOS.—FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.
HARDY, THOS.—A PAIR OF BLUE EYES.
ABOUT, E.—THE NOTARY'S NOSE.
CRAVEN, MME.—FLEURANGE.
MY LITTLE LADY.
PARR, LOUISA—HERO CARTHEW.
RICHARDSON—CLARISSA HARLOW, (condensed.)

RECENT STANDARD PUBLICATIONS.

AUERBACH'S ON THE HEIGHTS	$2 00
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CHESNEY'S MILITARY BIOGRAPHY	3 50
ADAMS' DEMOCRACY AND MONARCHY IN FRANCE	2 50
MILL'S THREE ESSAYS ON RELIGION	2 50

HENRY HOLT & CO.,
No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 6, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes pks.	14	Resin, bbls.	948
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Spirits Turp., bbls.	65
Copper, bbls.	377	Tar, bbls.	33
Copper, cakes	190	Pea-nuts, bags	286
Flour, bbls.	11,776	Butter, pks.	5,266
Meal, bbls.	200	Cheese, pks.	27,780
Wheat, bushels	54,740	Pork, pks.	2
Corn, bushels	28,100	Cut-meats, pks.	391
Malt, bushels	5,000	Lard, tcs.	4
Peas, bushels	1,851	Sugar, bbls.	284
Cotton, bales	7	Sumac, bags	210
Eggs, bbls.	1,418	Oil-cake, bbls.	125
Flax-seed, bags	118	Tallow, pks.	16
Grease, pks.	16	Tobacco, hhds.	122
Hops, bales	8	Tobacco, pks.	1,241
Hides, No.	400	Wool, bales	308
Hides, bales	14	Whisky, bbls.	125
Leather, sides	3,973		

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand and quoted firm, with sales reported of 5,000 bags by the Tycho Brahe on private terms, and 4,508 bags by the Czarowitz, at Baltimore, at 19¼c., gold. Stock here this evening, 43,898 bags. Other kinds have been offered sparingly, and also quoted firm but inactive....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ℘ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¾c.@21c., gold; Santos, fair to good, 19¾c.@21c.; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c. gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—More demand has been reported for early delivery, mostly for spinning, but to a limited extent for shipment at steady rates. The export inquiry was said to be mainly for the Liverpool market. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,643 bales, (of which 490 bales were on last evening,) including 1,110 bales to spinners and 533 bales to shippers.... The business for forward delivery has been less extensive, opening at a reduction of 3-32c. ℘ ℔., but subsequently rallying 5-32c. ℘ ℔., under a fair inquiry on speculative account, and influenced also by the telegrams indicating the increased probabilities of an overflow on the Mississippi, closing steady....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,500 bales, (of which 6,800 bales were on last evening and 9,700 bales were to-day,) with 1,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; September, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; October, 13 29-32c.; November, 13 29-32c.; December, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; January, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; February, 14 9-32c.; March, 14½c.@14 17-32c.; April, 14 23-32c.; May, 14 15-16c.@14 31-32c.; June, 15 5-32c.@15 7-32c.... The receipts at this port to-day were only 7 bales.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 297 bales, against 620 bales same day last week, and for the week 2,298 bales, against 2,528 bales last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,455,794 bales, against 3,758,417 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 1,848 bales; to the Continent, 800 bales. Stock in New-York, 73,364 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 120,438 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Low Middling	14⅛	14¼	14½	14½
Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—There has been rather more inquiry for Drugs and Dyes, but the dealings have been only to a moderate amount in most instances, with prices quoted generally steady. Dye-woods have been inactive at about late figures.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in limited request, and nominally unchanged in price.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in very light request, and quoted nominally at from $2 12@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl. higher on reduced offerings, (some holders having withdrawn supplies of Winter Wheat for the present partly under Western orders,) but the advanced figures claimed operated against free dealings. No. 2 and Superfine brands have been more sought after at an improvement of about 10c.@15c. a bbl. Regular and shipping Extras, in lines, and Spring Wheat Extras, generally, (other than Minnesotas,) have been quoted 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl., with a good demand noted. Minnesota Extras have been offered less freely at an advance of 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl., patent stock having been held most confidently, with a more urgent inquiry reported, though buyers have been unwilling to pay the extreme rise insisted on by sellers. Winter Wheat Extras have been in much better request, and generally quoted 15c.@25c. dearer, and strong at the close, particularly so for choice Amber Winter, very good to choice and White Wheat Extras, which have been sought after to a considerable extent on speculative account, partly on Western orders. The speculative purchases have been mostly on the basis of $7 50@$8, chiefly at $7 50 ℘ bbl. The sales since our last have been 23,200 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 Flour at $4 65@$5 15, chiefly at $5 for very good; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at from $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 45, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35, in lines; very good to very fancy do., $6 45@$7 15; City Mills Extra at $6 25@$7 75, chiefly at $6 75@$7 50 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 45, mainly at $6 20@$6 35; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $6@$6 45 for old lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6 30@$7 85, mainly at $6 65@$7 50; Western trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $6 30@$8 25; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $6 30@$8 25, mostly Amber, at $7 25@$7 65; Western White do. Extras, $6 35@$8 65, mainly at $7 50@$8; St. Louis Extra, $6 30@$8 65, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 35@$7 65; Minnesota patent stock, $6 90@$9, chiefly at $7 35@$8 25; with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 9,100 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota, State, and City Mills, on the basis of our quotations. Also, 3,500 bbls. Amber and White Wheat Extras on speculative account, mostly within the range of $7 50@$8 ℘ bbl....A more confident demand has been noted for Southern Flour, which has been quoted at 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. higher and quite firm, on lighter offerings, for prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 85 for Superfine; $6@$6 90 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $7@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras.... Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in less urgent demand at about previous rates. We quote the range at from $5 10@$6 25 for poor to very choice Superfine, the latter an extreme. Sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 85@$6 15 for Superfine.... Corn-meal has been in moderate request at former rates. Sales equal to 600 bbls., at from $4 10@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine....Corn-meal, in bags, at $1 52½@$2 ℘ 100 ℔....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ℘ bbl.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins have ruled a trifle lower and dull. Sales, 900 bxs. at $2 20. The market otherwise has shown a very light business. Sales 1,400 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $3 40@$3 60; 375 lots Currants at 6¼c.; 300 cases Sardines at 14c. for quarter bxs.; and 900 half bxs. Valencia Raisins on private terms.

GRAIN—Advices from Europe, especially from Liverpool and the Continent, were of active and buoyant markets. Western reports were also of a higher range of values, on active and somewhat excited dealings. The business in Wheat in the local market was checked by the sharp advance of 3c.@5c. ℘ bushel claimed early in the day on Spring. The speculative demand was most animated, the export inquiry having been comparatively moderate. The best sales of the day were at an improvement of about 3c. ℘ bushel on yesterday's figures. Toward the close the offerings of Spring were more liberal, in good part for forward delivery, and prices receded about 1c. ℘ bushel, which, with the somewhat easier range of ocean freights, tended to stimulate purchases, particularly on export account, and the latest transactions indicated a firm market at the slightly modified quotations. Winter Wheat has been inactive, but held with confidence, on limited offerings. Less speculative inquiry was noted. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 194,000 bushels, at $1 50 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 55 for very choice No. 1 Minnesota do., (only about 1,000 bushels,) an extreme price, with $1 50 bid for prime boat loads, afloat, and to arrive soon, and $1 52@$1 53 asked; $1 44 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, (a small lot;) $1 38@$1 40 for fair to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, (in which description the dealings were most liberal,) closing at $1 39 for very good and $1 40 for strictly prime; $1 36@$1 37 for heated do.; $1 38@$1 48 for ungraded Spring; $1 55 for fair ordinary Red Western, with prime quoted at $1 58 afloat; $1 58@$1 60 (nominally) for Amber Western; $1 55@$1 60 (nominally) for White do.; $1 57 for Amber Pennsylvania, (1,600 bushels;) $1 60 for new crop Amber Delaware, (175 bags,) taken by a local miller, and $1 30@$1 35 for damaged Red Western....And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 8,000 bushels prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive in August, at $1 50; 16,000 bushels do., last half of August, reported on private terms; quoted at $1 50, with prime No. 1 Minnesota do., same option, quoted at $1 50 bid and $1 52@$1 53 asked; 88,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, August options, at $1 44, which was the closing quotation; and 64,000 bushels do., last half of August, at $1 45, closing with this price bid, with No. 2 Chicago Spring, September option, quoted at $1 40 bid, and up to $1 42 asked....Corn has been offered with more urgency, and has been quoted about 1c.@1½c. a bushel lower, opening very dull, and closing moderately active, the demand, in good part, for steamer grades, for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 86,000 bushels at 80c.@83½c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new mixed Western, chiefly at 82c.@83c., afloat; 84c.@86c. for sailing vessel do., the latter an extreme, mostly at 85c.@85½c., afloat; 86c.@87c. for new Yellow Western; 75c.@78c. for heated mixed Western....No further movements reported for forward delivery....Rye has been quiet to-day, with Canada, in bond, quoted at 95c. bid, and up to $1 asked. Sales, 7,000 bushels to arrive from Oswego, on private terms....Barley has been in less demand, with new four-rowed State, September delivery, quoted at $1 20 as the best bid, $1 25 asked ℘ bushel, without further dealings....A sample of new crop, Iowa Barley, exhibited by Messrs. Mascord & Howland. Berry considerably stained. ....Barley Malt steady and in fair request; sales 4,000 bushels Canada West at $1 65, cash. and 4,900 bushels very choice do. at $1 80, time, ...Oats have been offered with reserve and at prices 1c.@2c. a bushel above the views of buyers, in most instances checking business, though a fair demand has been noted, chiefly for prime Mixed, in part on speculative account. Sales have been reported of 17,000 bushels at 65c. for prime Mixed Chicago, in store, with 66c. reported bid, afloat; 64c.@66c. for fair ordinary to prime Mixed Western, car lots, 65c.@70c. for inferior to prime White Western, from track and afloat; 65c. for inferior White Iowa, in store, 69c.@70c. for White State, and 65c. for prime Mixed Canada, in store (6,000 bushels.)....Feed has been moderately sought after within the previous range of $20@$31, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 ℔., and $20@$22 for Bran, ℘ ton....Bale Hay continues quiet at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 15; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been inactive, within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ℘ 100 ℔....The week's exports hence for European ports were 31,293 bbls. Flour, 429,613 bushels Wheat, and 245,000 bushels Corn.

HEMP—Manila Hemp has been more active at firm prices; sales, 300 bales at 8¼c., gold, and 2,600 bales Cebu, in Boston, at 8¼c., gold, ninety days. Jute Butts have a fair inquiry; sales, 600 bales, in lots, on the spot, at 3c.@3 1-16c., currency, and 600 bales, to arrive, at 2 15-16c., currency.

HIDES—Have been more freely dealt in, with prices firm. Sales 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 20½ ℔., 22½c., gold, 6 months; 2,000 Buenos Ayres seconds, and 850 Acapulco, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been more freely purchased, but at reduced prices. We quote New-York, fair to choice, new, 20c.@25c.; Eastern, new, 18c.@23c.; Western, new, 18c.@23c.; Yearlings, 10c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 5c.@10c.; California, 20c.@25c. The week's receipts of domestic have been 214 bales; and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 43,573 bales, as against 23,882 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 54 bales, and Sept. 1, 15,742 bales. Mr. Wells remarks that "the crop promises well both in quality and quantity, but it is now the most critical period of the growth, and a few days may make a wonderful change in the prospect. Lice have made their appearance in some sections, but as yet not enough to excite much apprehension. Some transactions have taken place below our lowest figure. The first bale of the new crop was shipped from Waterville this morning to Smith & Girvan. Sample of same was received by mail this morning; the color is fine, the picking splendid, but, like all prolific Hops, lack strength. The balance of this growth will be in next week."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been without important alteration as to price. The demand has been fair, and quite promptly met at late figures. Eastern quoted at $1 50@$1 60, mainly at $1 50, afloat, ℘ 1,000....Lime has been moderately sought after, since our last, with common Rockland quoted at $1@$1 10, and Lump at $1 50; State, 75c.@$1 15 ℘ bbl., afloat; Portland Cement, $3 75@$4 25; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 20 ℘ bbl....The movements in Lumber are on a very moderate scale, the demand being mostly for home trade purposes, with values quoted nominally about as in our last. Hardwoods are in fair request at former figures. Eastern Spruce quoted at $15@$17 50 for lots to order, and $13@$15 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18@$27; White Pine Boards, $19@$25; Yellow do., $22@$26; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $32@$40; Hewn Timber, $18@$28; Oak at $37 50@$45; Black Walnut, $70@$110, with extra wide stock quoted higher; Whitewood, $37 50@$40; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles, within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—Movements in this line are on a moderate scale. Manufacturers are buying with reserve of both Sole and Upper Stock on the basis of about late quotations, with full average receipts, ample supplies, and very full assortments reported here. Inferior tannages of all kinds are difficult to place. The export call for stock is fair. Morocco is in some request, but irregular as to price. Harness Leather is dull and somewhat nominal. The week's receipts have been 49,736 sides and 2,005 bales; exports, 6,000 sides.... We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26c.@26½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@25½c. for California; Medium, 27c.@28½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Heavy, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; good damaged stock, 22½c.@24½c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ℘ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 36c.@38c.; Light Crop, 32c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@35c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@35c. ℘ ℔. ....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@34c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@30c. ℘ ℔.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in fair demand at unchanged rates. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 23c. ℘ ℔.; sales 150,000 ℔....Trade in Copper products has been moderate in a jobbing way at unchanged quotations. New Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ℘ ℔....Scotch Pig-iron has been in limited supply and held with some show of confidence, but has been without activity. American Pig-iron has been in generally very slack request and weak in price. The inquiry for stock for water-pipe purposes has been of most importance. Some 5,000 tons Nos. 2 and 3 reported sold on private terms. Wrought Scrap Iron has been offered with less urgency at previous figures, but has been quiet. Iron Rails have been more sought after, but at low figures....Manufactured Iron has been very moderately dealt in at previous prices. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $29 50@$30 50; Glengarnock, $31@$32; Coltness, $31@$32; Gartsherrie, $31@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$27, the latter an extreme; No. 2 do., $23 50@$25; Forge, $22@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $46@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; American Steel Rails, $75, at tide-water; Wrought Scrap, $31@$32, from yard, ℘ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $60@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 13½c., gold....Lead has been generally inactive, with foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½@$6 87½, American Pig at $5 95@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c., Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been slow of sale at from $7 12½@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been quiet at from 9c.@16c., currency, ℘ ℔.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ℘ ℔....Regulus Antimony continues inactive at 13¼c.@13½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American....Shot has been selling in lots at 9½c.@10½c. ℘ ℔....Tin has been very dull since our last. We quote: Straits at 18¼c.@18½c.; English at 18½c.; Refined at 18¾c.@19c., and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8@$8 25; I. C. Coke, $6 62½@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7 25@$7 50; Coke Terne, $6 50@$6 75, gold....Zinc has been held firmly within the range of 8¼c.@9c., gold, on, however, a restricted business.

MOLASSES—A fairly active demand has been noted for invoices of foreign, suited to refiners, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been made of 900 hhds. Barbados on private terms; 216 hhds. Guadaloupe, and 86 hhds. and 12 bbls. St. Croix, reported at 42c. ℘ gallon. The jobbing trade has been limited in foreign and New-Orleans, at about former figures....We quote: Porto Rico at 41c.@55c.; Barbados, 42c.@44c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 38c.@45c.; do., refining grades, 38c.@39c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 41c.@44c.; Antigua, 42c.@45c.; St. Kitts, 40c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups have been moderately sought after, with Sugar Syrup quoted at from 38c.@60c., and Molasses do., 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ℘ gallon. ....Sugar-house Molasses has been held firmly at 24c.@25c. for hhds. and 27c.@28c. for bbls., on, however, a restricted business.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less demand, within the range of from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℘ 280 ℔. Sales, 375 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$4, ℘ 280 ℔....Tar has been quiet but steady at from $2 37½@$2 75 ℘ bbl.... City Pitch at $2 12½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at 31½c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 110 bbls. at this rate; and 60 bbls. New-York pks. at 32½c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been held with firmness, though not active. Linseed has been strong in price at the recent marked advance, with a good demand noted, partly for delivery through the Fall. A sale of 5,000 gallons was rumored at 72½c. ℘ gallon. Lard, Cotton-seed, Palm, and Cocoa-nut Oils have been in some demand, and held with confidence. Olive and Menhaden Oils quiet, and favoring buyers. Most other kinds inactive. We quote: Crude Whale, 59c.@60c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@72c.; Bleached do., 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 50@$1 52½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 65@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 90; Lard-oil, 95c.@$1 02½ for good to prime, and 80c.@90c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 71c.@72c.; Linseed-oil, 71c.@72½c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 12½@$1 15, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 33c.@35c.; Bleached do., 45c.@48c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 40c.@45c.; Yellow, do., 55c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 68c.@72c., and White, 70c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 62c.@68c.; Neats-foot, 82½c.@$1 20; Rape-seed-oil, $1 10, Cocoa-nut, 10½c.@13½c.; Tanner' Oil, 39c.@42c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held more firmly, but in light demand since our last, on the basis of 5¼c.@5⅜c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9c.@9¼c. in shipping order....Refined has been inactive since our last, with early delivery quoted at 11c.@11¼c., and forward delivery at 11¼c.@11⅜c....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 11c. ....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c.@11⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more active request at advanced prices for early delivery. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 1,100 bbls. Western Mess at $21 60@$21 75, mainly at $21 60; small lots Prime Mess at $19 50@$19 75, and of Extra Prime at $16 25@$16 50, for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $21 55, and 1,250 bbls., September, at $21 55@$21 75, closing at the latter rate.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City at 10½c.@10⅝c. for heavy to light....City Cut-meats have been quiet and weak as to price, with sales reported of 20 bxs. Rib Bellies, 14 ℔., at 12¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10c.@10⅛c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@14c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¼c.@12½c.; Rib Bellies, bxs., 14 ℔., 12½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11½c.@12½c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., nominal....Bacon has been inactive, quoted heavy, with City Long Clear quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c.; Western Long and Short Clear nominal. Sales have been reported of 65 bxs. City Long Clear at quoted rates, and 25 bxs. Short Rib at 12½c. ℘ ℔....Lard has again advanced sharply, on a more confident demand. Sales have been reported of small lots Western Steam at 14½c.; 250 tcs. new do., choice, for shipment, at 13¾c.; 200 tcs. City do. at 13c.@13⅛c., mainly 13⅛c.; No. 1 City at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; 150 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms, quoted at 13⅞c.@14c.; and 100 tcs., for the West Indies, at 13⅞c....And for forward delivery, sales have been made of 4,000 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 14⅛c.@14¼c., closing at 14¼c.; 500 tcs., October, at 14 3-16c., closing at 14¼c.; and seller the remainder of the year quoted at 12¾c.@13c. ℘ ℔.... Beef firm but quiet. We quote at from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ℘ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, $28 for City Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams have been in fair demand since our last, at from $20@$23 for good to extra choice old and new, $15@$18 for ordinary to fair; sales, 175 bbls. Southern on private terms....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration....The week's exports of Cheese have been about 113,000 bxs.; of Butter, 150 pks.

SEED—Linseed has again been advanced in price, through continued liberal demand; sales, 3,000 bags, from store, at $2 12½, gold, ninety days; 2,000 bags do. at $2 15, gold, ninety days; and 2,000 bags do. at $2 17½, gold, cash. Other kinds as last quoted.

SUGARS—Raw have been in somewhat better demand, almost wholly for refining account, at firm prices, especially for good refining grades, the offerings of which have been less urgent, with holders at the close claiming 1-16c. ℘ ℔. advance on our quotations. Sales have been made to-day of 1,356 hhds., 1,290 bxs., and 100 bags, including 600 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 195 hhds. do. at 8⅜c.; 58 hhds. Martinique at 7⅞c.; 17 hhds. Demerara Centrifugal at 8⅞c.; 386 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 5-16c.; 60 hhds. do., low grade, at 8⅜c.; 1,200 bxs. do. at 8⅞c.@9c.; 100 bags Mexican at 8⅜c.; 40 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8 5-16c., and 90 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅞c. ℘ ℔. ....We quote fair refining Cuba firm at 8c.; good do. strong at 8 5-16c., with 8⅜c. asked at the close; prime do., 8⅜c.@8 7-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4½c.@6⅛c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars have been moderately active, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.; Powdered at 11⅛c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅛c.; A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 9c.@9⅞c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been quoted firmer, and in active demand, mostly for export. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8⅞c.@9c.; sales, 185,000 ℔. Stearine has been in more request at 15⅝c. for choice Western, in tcs; sales, 250 tcs....City nominal.

TEAS—There has been a more active inquiry, with trade limited, however, on account of the confident views of sellers. Sales, 3,000 half-chests Green and 1,500 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Business has been comparatively quiet at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 275 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10c.@22½c.; 94 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf, part at 16c.@16½c.; 37 cases 1870 do. at 8¼c.; 160 cases 1873 State at 6¾c.@15c.; 114 cases 1873 Ohio at 7½c.@12½c.; 180 cases sundry growths, in lots, at 8c.@35c., and 300 bales. Havana at 85c.@$1 ℘ ℔. Manufactured in quite moderate request within the previous range.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 22 ℘ gallon, on sales of 400 bbls., in lots, all closing firm.

FREIGHTS—A free movement has been reported in the Grain line at steady rates for berth room, which has been in most urgent request, especially by sail and steam, for British ports, but at a slight reduction from previous figures on Grain tonnage, which has been offered rather more freely, partly to arrive. Offers of steam-ships to arrive for the Grain trade were more numerous, and this circumstance operated to some extent, against firmness in the market. Tonnage for Petroleum was in moderately active demand at about previous quotations, though, in instances, the advantage was in favor of shippers. The more confident views of holders of Oil worked against a free outward movement. Flour and Provision room on berth was in fair request at essentially unaltered quotations, with some inquiry also noted for Cotton room, but at low figures. Vessels suited to the Deal trade were in demand and held firmly. The inquiry for accommodation from the Lumber trade was very moderate at irregular rates; and from the coastwise Coal and Ice trade fair at about former quotations....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℘ ℔., and 40,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@9d.; and by steam, 38,000 bushels Grain, including 22,000 bushels at 8½d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat, and 16,000 bushels Corn at 8¾d. ℘ bushel, which latter was the closing rate; 22,000 bxs. cheese, and 1,400 bxs. Bacon (of previous engagements, but not before reported) at 45s. and 35s.@40s. ℘ ton; also an American ship, 1,507 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For London, by sail, 1,100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; and 16,000 bushels Wheat at 9¾d. ℘ bushel....For Bristol, by sail, 20,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, reported on private terms, quoted at 10d. ℘ bushel as the asking rate....For Exeter, a British brig, 239 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl.... For Falmouth and orders some demand was noted for vessel for the Sugar trade for Havana loading, on the basis of 32s. 6d.@35s. to the United Kingdom....For an Irish port direct, an American brig, 268 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d.; and another, 302 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. do., at the same rate....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 443 tons, (to arrive from Halifax, N. S.,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d.; another, 474 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters do. at 7s. 6d.; another, 500 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do. at 7s. 6d.; another, 566 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 7s. 6d.; a Norwegian ship, 656 tons, hence, with about 4,400 quarters do. at 7s. 6d.; and a British steam-ship, 964 tons net, hence, with about 8,000 quarters do. at 7s. 9d. ℘ quarter.... For Bremen or Antwerp, a British ship, 1,047 tons, hence, with about 7,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum (a recharter) at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For Havre, by steam, 750 pks. Tobacco and 4,000 pks. Hides, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 8¾d. ℘ bushel, and 650 tcs. Lard at 1.70 reich-marks....For Halifax, a British brig, 129 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 20c.@25c. ℘ bbl....For St. John's, N. F., a British brig, 299 tons, hence, with Flour and Provisions, at 32½c.@40c. ℘ bbl....For St. Thomas, a British brig, 128 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported, $850, and back, with Salt from Turk's Island, at 10c. ℘ bushel....For Savanilla, a schooner, with Ice, reported at about $5. ....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,475 tons, and another, 932 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber from Brunswick at $6....For New-York, an American brig, 325 tons, with Logwood, from Jamaica, at $4, currency; a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, at $10; a British brig, 243 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Havana, at $2 50; and a British bark, 367 tons, with do., in bxs., from do., at 65c....The American bark, 366 tons, built at Portland, Me., in 1856, and last metaled in November, 1873, was reported as having been sold at $6,500 to go under the Norwegian flag.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 6, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Wheeler H. Peckham, Esq., Referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold the five-story marble building, with plot of land 113.4 by 95 by 63 by 180 by 74.4 by 198 by 29 by 75, known as the Grand Opera-house, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-third street, for $100,100, to Ellen N. Pike, plaintiff; and, by the same auctioneer, Charles Knox, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story high stoop and basement brick house, with lot 19.4 by 142.4, No. 331 West Twenty-third street, north side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $15,250, to William B. Dinsmore, plaintiff; by the same auctioneer, and similar order, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, the house with plot on south side of One Hundred and Fifty-second street, running through to One Hundred and Fifty-first street, adjourned to Aug. 27; under a similar court order, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller, the house with lot known as No. 44 Elizabeth street, east side, adjourned to Aug. 24.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of one plot 50 by 110.7 by 50 by 118, on St. Ann avenue, east side, known as No. 307 on map of East Morrisania.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at Newtown, Queens County, Long Island, at 10 o'clock, Executor's sale, to close the estate of Charles Cook, deceased, of the house, with plot 44.8 by 244 by 50 by 271, on Broadway, north east corner of Cook avenue, and one plot 77 by 191.10 by 74.6 by 201.3, on Cook avenue, south side, east of Broadway, Village of Newtown, Long Island.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, AUG. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 five-story marble building, with plot, on West 23d st., n. w. corner of 8th av., plot 113.4x95x63x180x74.4x198x29x75	$100,100
1 three-story brick house, with lot, on West 23d st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., lot 19.4x142.4	15,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 6.

Chrystie st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Delancey st., 25x16; Executors of Daniel Weber to George Derr	$27,500
Same property; Wilhelmina Weber, widow, to George Derr	27,500
East Broadway, s. s., 211 ft. e. of Market st., 5x90; William C. Conner, sheriff, to Isidor Grahams	1,040
Eldridge st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton st., 75x87.6; George Herdtfelder to Jacob Heinlin (correction deed)	nom.
10th st., s. s., 63 ft. e. of 2d av., 22x26.7; Avenue A, e. s., 19 ft. s. of 8th st., 18x70; Jemima Nichols to David J. Patten	nom.
Same property; David J. Patter to Thomas and Jemima Nichols	nom.
10th st., s. s., 63 ft. e. of 2d av., 22x26.7; Ann Rodger, (widow,) to Jemima, wife of Thomas Nichols	13,000
17th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 15.6x92; Daniel Callahan to James Gilmartin	nom.
Same property; James Gilmartin to Bridget, wife of Daniel Callahan	nom.
20th st., s. s., 239.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 26x92; Peter Gillespie to John Hagar	nom.
34th st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 1st av., 75x75; George Sedgwick, Referee, to Henry Hirsh	10,000
43d st., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 10th av., 16.8x100; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Ann R. Meeks, (mortgages $2,833)	100
45th st., n. s., 615 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5; leasehold, Michael Donohue to Michael Donohue, Jr.	nom.
47th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x85.9; Sophie, wife Charles A. Buddensiek, to John Bannen	23,000
55th st., s. s., 492.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 17.6x100.5; leasehold, Edward D. Gale, Referee, to William H. and Richard E. Johnston	5,250
88th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th av., 100x100.8; Reuben H. Cudlipp to Ann M. Holland	20,000
109th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 222x100; Robert P. Lee, Referee, to Eliza Naylor	13,000
123d st., n. s., 331.8 ft. e. of 4th av., 16.8x99.11; George N. Williams, Referee, to Wm. W. Ferrier, mortgages $4,000	1,500
130th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x99.11; Thomas Murphy to Isaac H. Bailey	2,000
Clinton av., w. s., 50x100; lot No. 5, map of Mount Hope; Wenzel Straus to Herman Fluegel	2,250
2d av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 64th st., 25x100, leasehold; Charles Raberding to Augustus Baumgartner	4,500
9th av., w. s., 50.4 ft. s. of 67th st., 25x100; Philip G. Weaver to Reuben H. Cudlipp	9,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

NO. 22 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Notice to parties wishing a good investment that will pay a very large interest.—One of the best and most substantially built houses in the City, 26x90, fifty-three rooms, finished in cabinet and hardwood throughout, will be sold cheap; from $15,000 to $35,000 cash wanted; balance on bond and mortgage. Apply on premises.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house for sale on 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; recently overhauled, improved, and frescoed at a large expense; price $35,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON WEST 38TH ST. near 5th av., a four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 22.6x56x100, price $38,000; rent, furnished, $3,800. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE ON 39TH ST., JUST WEST 5TH AV.—A four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, 20x60x100; price $35,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE Erie Railway, one hour from New-York; the house has seventeen rooms, every convenience, and is in perfect order; carriage-house, servants' house, and fine stable; thirty-four acres of land. For further particulars, photographs, &c., apply to CHARLES BATCHELOR, Hohokus, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, Aug. 16, at one o'clock, P. M., on the premises, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; four and three-quarter acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two-story, double, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.
ELISA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.—Brown-stone, four story, with basement; not less than twenty feet front, with all modern improvements; situated between 34th and 56th sts., and Madison and 6th avs. Address, stating lowest price and location, H., Box No. 3,932 New-York Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A three-story and basement house in good order, between 34th and 59th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Address, giving lowest cash price and full particulars, Box No. 1,072 New-York Post Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

WE HAVE APPLICATIONS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to rent and for sale in good locations; owners of such desiring to rent or sell will please send us full particulars. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

A YOUNG MAN WITH SMALL FAMILY having moderate-sized house, above 42d st., and between 5th and 6th avs., desires to arrange with some party to take charge of same, he reserving one floor. Address P. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON 18TH ST., first door east of Broadway, will be let to a responsible tenant at a moderate rent. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT AT A LOW PRICE, a desirable house near depot; all modern improvements. Address Post Office Box No. 2,427, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM, AND FRONT basement room at No. 127 Waverley place; rent $500 per annum; keys at Myar Mann's, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A—BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT,—advertisers can leave their favors for the New-York *Times* at the branch advertising office, No. 69 Broadway, E. D. Open till 8 P. M. No extra charge.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American girl who has been taught to do everything about house-work well; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; or would do housework; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR LAUNDRESS.—By a very respectable, well-recommended young woman; good plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; excellent laundress; neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also a good washer, and ironer; good recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; is an economical, reliable, and respectful servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MIDDLE AGE; Protestant; steady and reliable, for a private family; is a good bread, biscuit, and cake baker, &c.; understands all kinds good cooking to suit; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, HOUSEWORK, &c.—BY A GOOD colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young American girls in a private family; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have the best of reference. Call at No. 339 East 34th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, for City or country; is used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK. BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with washing in a private family; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 347 East 30th st., second floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE, FIRST CLASS cook, with excellent references; will go in the country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, meats, pastry, &c.; will cook, wash, and iron in a small private family. Apply at No. 316 East 32d st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; good baker and pastry cook; best reference. Call at 433 West 50th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

FRENCH DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD CUTter and fitter; by the day, week, or month; understands several machines. Apply at No. 238 East 10th st., fancy store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL DISENGAGED, TO do general house-work in a small family; good City references. Call at No. 38 Desbrosses st., in the candy store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young German speaking English as lady's companion or seamstress in a first-class family; unexceptionable City references. Address, for three days, Seamstress, No. 206 East 26th st., rear building, Room No. 4.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS DEsires to go out by the day or week; thoroughly understands her business. Address Laundress, Box 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Apply at No. 161 East 32d st.

NURSE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse; is quite willing to go to the country. Address or call on Mary, No. 58 Willow st., Brooklyn, from 12 until 4 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE WITH GOOD references, not speaking much English; a Protestant; is a good sewer, and fond of children. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE can be engaged; recommended by ladies and physicians. Call or address, all week, No. 243 West 26th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH LADY, WORK BY the day to sew; price moderate; reference. Address French Lady, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in washing and ironing or to go out by the day. Call at 235 East 27th st., second floor, in the rear.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable young single man; can milk or do plain gardening, if required; will be found useful and obliging in all respects; has the best of recommendations and security if required. Address W. C., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; best City and country references; willing and obliging. Address R. P., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; will be found thoroughly trustworthy, sober, and industrious; has five years' City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Address M. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERican, as coachman, or breaker and trainer on green stock; fifteen years' experience; the best of City or country reference; no objection to the country. Address for three days, J. S. B., No. 126 West 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SINGLE; HAS a perfect knowledge of his business; willing and obliging; any satisfaction can be given; no objection to a country life. Call or address for two days, M. G., private stable, No. 5 East 19th st.

FOREMAN OR SALESMAN.—BY AN ELDERLY man, American, as foreman, or salesman in a light business; thoroughly understands cabinet making and upholstery in all its branches; good reference. Address or apply to W. P. T., No. 315 (old number) 3d st., Jersey City.

GARDENER, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY a man and wife, English; man plain gardener, groom, coachman, or waiter, rough carpenter, generally useful; wife, first-class laundress, good cook; can make butter, tend poultry, &c.; first-class references. Call or address C. K., No. 152 Clinton st., off Grand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in greenhouse; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England and farming in the Western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

COLORED LAUNDRESS WANTED.—A first-class laundress. Call at No. 45 East 20th st.

OYSTERMAN WANTED FOR A FIRST-class restaurant; must be able to stab. Address CEREBUS, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS running an engine supplying a house with water, and can do plumbing. Apply at basement door, No. 26 East 23d st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL AND energetic young man, accustomed to office work. Address J., with reference, stating age, experience, and salary, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY A THOROUGHLY competent chamber-maid and waitress; first-class references required. Apply at No. 101 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON,
Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.
jy3-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.
jy10-1aw6mS* S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.
my29-1aw6mSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
DOLLY H. SMITH, } Executrix and Exec-
JOSEPH M. WARD, } tors of James Smith,
J. E. SIMMONS, } deceased.
my22-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.
MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
my8-1aw6mS* RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.
JAMES W. GERARD, }
JAMES THOMSON, } Executors.
f27-1aw6mS JAMES N. PLATT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
f20-1aw6mS. his attorney in fact.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875. THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6mS*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Service of song at 7:30 o'clock, followed by an address to young men at 8 o'clock. Bible class for young men Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the library. Young men's meetings this week in the library on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Daily meeting for prayer at 4 o'clock, in the lecture-room.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—"What Shall We do About It?" will be the subject of an address by Miss Annie Oliver, the eloquent temperance speaker, at Robinson Hall, 16th st., near Broadway, Sunday, Aug. 8, at 3 P. M. Good music. All are welcome.
L. C. COLE, Secretary. J. B. GIBBS, President.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts., Rev. Charles E. Hains, Pastor.—Rev. S. P. Lacy, of the Newark Conference, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sacramental service, 3 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting, 6 P. M. Seats free.

AMERICA FOR FREE SCHOOLS AND FREE Bible.—Oscar Hugo preaches to-morrow morning in Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Greene st., above Broome. Again in the evening, in West Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, West 24th st., below 9th av.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., between Broome and Grand sts.—Services morning and evening. Communion in the morning. Preaching in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. Estes.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,

57th st., near 8th av.

Rev. H. R. NYE will preach

Sunday morning at 11.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Rev. G. H. Houghton, D.D., Rector, East 29th st., near 5th av.—Summer services, Sundays, 7 and 10:30 A. M., 5 P. M.; other days, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Holy communion, Sunday, 7 A. M.; Saints' Days, 7 and 11 A. M.; last Sunday of month, 10:30 A. M.; second Thursday of month, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. O. Bates will preach every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—This church will be open all Summer as usual. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORner 29th st.—Rev. W. Mitchell, of Montreal, will preach on Sunday, 8th and 15th August, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

END OF THE WORLD.—BISHOP SNOW WILL preach the Word of Prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject, "The Time and Manner of the Great Day of God."

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 8th inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer at 5 o'clock. Vesper service and sermon in the German language at 8 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—This church will be open for divine worship to-morrow morning; services begin at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., will preach.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 8th av. and Hudson st.—Rev. Robt. Scott will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 morning and 3:30 afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st st., Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., Pastor. —Rev. Geo. E. Horr, D. D., of Newark, N. J., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st.—Union service during August. All seats free. Rev. H. D. Ganse will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard. Service at No. 278 Water st., at 3 P. M.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. N. G. Cheney, the pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Rev. George J. Mingins, Pastor of the North Dutch R. P. Church, will preach at 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURN WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs., Sunday morning and evening. Subject at 7:45 P. M., "The Uncorrupted Public Man." Seats free.

REV. GEORGE D. MATHEWS WILL preach in Westminster Church, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Sabbath morning and evening. Church open all Summer.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 29th st., will reopen on Sabbath, Aug. 8. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SEA-CLIFF CAMP-MEETING.—SERMONS IN the morning, afternoon, and evening by distinguished ministers. The camp-meeting services continue until Friday evening next. The steamer Thomas P. Way leaving Grand st., East River, daily at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., touching at 33d st.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—Services during August, 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers welcomed.

SUNDAY EVENING, AT REPUBLICAN Hall, No. 55 West 33d st.—Spiritual seance. A piano to beat time to music.

TWENTY-FOURTH ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av.—Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. T. Lodge; in the evening by Rev. Oscar Hugo. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 8th and 9th avs.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sermon in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. George H. Corey.

THERE WILL BE REGULAR SERVICES in the Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 10th st.—Rev. Prof. Griffin, of Williams College, will occupy the pulpit of this church (Dr. Booth's) during the remainder of August. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYterian Church.—The young people's prayer-meeting will be held in the lecture-room to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Sullivan.—JOSIAH H. GAUTIER, Plaintiff, against DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Junior, and Rebecca F. Gregory, his wife, William Spencer, George Spencer, Albert Spencer, Edward Spencer, John Sheeran, and Eliza Sheeran, his wife, Elizabeth Spencer, James F. Fielder, and Michael Sandford, as Administrators of the estate of Thomas Spencer, deceased, James F. Fielder, and Susan Fielder, his wife, Isaiah S. Hutton, and Mary Hutton, his wife, Charles B. Trimble, and Ida Maria Trimble, his wife, William N. Herrick, Peter G. Canfield, Samuel A. Knight, and The Gregory Blue Stone Company—Defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at the County Court-house at Monticello, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, May 14, 1875.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the County Clerk of Sullivan County, in the State of New-York, at Monticello, in said county, on the 17th day of May, 1875.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy24-1aw6wSa

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW-YORK County.—JOHN PETRIE against PETER HUFF, and Amelia C., his wife, George T. Mickens, Abraham D. Cooper, Francis S. Morgan, Henry J. Baker, Conrad Baker, Jr., Franklin Wiley, William H. Allen, Thomas Andrews, George F. Gantz, Henry T. Bragg, John M. Jones, Alanson T. Briggs, James F. Murphy, and John A. Murphy.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1875.
GEO. W. McADAM,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 Chambers st., New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on June 29, 1875.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au7-1aw6wS*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—EDWIN McCAHILL, plaintiff, against EZEKIEL DONNELL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents, with interest thereon from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 17th July, 1875.
EDWIN McCAHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney in person.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house in said City, on the 30th day of July, 1875. EDWIN McCAHILL,
jy31-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney in person.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUIS GARCIA, plaintiff, vs. INEZ H. DE L. GARCIA, defendant. Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 8, 1875. JOHN S. WASHBURN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the eighth day of July, 1875.
JOHN S. WASHBURN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF ONEIDA. —MICHAEL GALVIN, plaintiff, against JOHN HIGGINS, Ann Higgins, and Mary Harman, defendants.—To the above-named defendants, respectively: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, which has been filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Oneida, N. Y., a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in Fort Plain, Montgomery County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. P. G. WEBSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Fort Plain, N. Y.
To defendant John Higgins: Take notice that the summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, together with the complaint in this action, was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Oneida, N. Y., on the 7th day of June, 1875.—Dated August 4, 1875.
PETER G. WEBSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
aug7-1aw6wS Fort Plain, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DOUGLAS L. WHITE, SAMUEL W. BARNARD, and ALANSON S. PAGE, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Samuel W. Barnard and Alanson S. Page, in said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress, of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their and each of their debts, joint and individual, and other claims provable under said act, as incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXI., Bankruptcy, and that the seventh day of September, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
au7-1aw3w-S*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CLARK and THOMAS CLARK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Clark and Thomas Clark, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE second day of August, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM BAIZ and JACOB BAIZ, heretofore carrying on business as A. BAIZ & CO., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DOUGLAS L. WHITE, SAMUEL W. BARNARD, and ALANSON S. PAGE, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Douglass L. White, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, joint and individual, and other claims provable under said act as incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXI., Bankruptcy, and that the seventh day of September, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
aug7-1aw3wS*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that GEORGE T. ROBBINS, of the Village of Flemington, in the township of Raritan, in the County of Hunterdon, in the State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated July 19, 1875.
K. P. CONKLING, Assignee,
Flemington, Hunterdon County, N. J.
jy31-1aw4wS*

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

A Safe and Profitable New-England Security.

Vermont Division of
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD

The sale of the First Mortgage Bonds ($20,000 to the mile) gives ample funds for the completion of the road, and insures, under its able and faithful management, a very profitable and absolutely safe investment, and opens an entirely new western route to Boston and Portland.

A limited amount of their
First Mortgage Sinking Fund
GOLD BONDS
For sale for the present at a price yielding
8 1-2 Per Cent. Interest.
HASSLER & CO.,
No. 7 Wall st., New-York.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE J. WHITNEY, AS surviving Trustee for the bondholders of the Rochester Water-Works Company, against the ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY, the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, and others.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above entitled action, at a term of this court held at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in and for the County of Monroe, on the 29th day of May, 1872, and entered in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 15th day of June, 1872, and of the judgments of the General Term of this court, and of the Court of Appeals, in affirmance thereof, and of the order of this court, made June 3, 1875, appointing me Referee in the above action in the place of Edward A. Raymond, deceased, with all the same powers and duties that were granted to and imposed upon the said Edward A. Raymond, by said judgment of foreclosure and sale, I, Daniel B. Beach, the Referee, authorized and appointed by the aforesaid judgments and order, to ascertain the amounts and the holders of the bonds of the defendant, the Rochester Water-Works Company, issued on or about the first day of March, 1867, and of the coupons thereon, which are now outstanding, and which bonds and coupons are secured by a mortgage from the said The Rochester Water-Works Company to the plaintiff and George H. Mumford, dated April 8, 1867, the foreclosure and sale whereof has been decreed by the judgments aforesaid, and who are entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale therein ordered and the amounts due and to become due thereon, and report the same to this court.

Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of said bonds or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of said judgments, hereby required to produce or have before me, as such Referee, at my office, No. 105 Powers' block, in the City of Rochester aforesaid, on the 25th day of August, 1875, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., the said bonds or coupons, and to make proof of their ownership thereof and the amount due and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively, principal and interest. Also, that all persons not presenting or proving such bonds and coupons before me, as such Referee, within the time limited in this notice, will be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises in said judgments decreed, and from any interest therein.—Dated June 8, 1875.
DANIEL B. BEACH, Referee.
COGSWELL & PERKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further information in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 34 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 12 o'clock P. M. C. S. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY,
CHICAGO, July 30, 1875.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE OUTstanding bonds of its issue of $1,000,000 8 per cent., first series, due Nov. 15, 1875, at any time prior thereto, with accrued interest, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. CHARLES W. ANGELL, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1875.
THIS BANK WILL PAY, ON PRESENTATION, the coupons of the United States loans payable in London on Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the identification of parties holding the same.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALBANY, July 28, 1875.
OWING TO THE SUSPENSION OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., all bonds, coupons, and interest on registered stocks of this City will be paid hereafter by the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York. WM. N. S. SANDERS, Chamberlain.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. J. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av.—New-York—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid at Six Per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also Monday and Wednesday evenings. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av.—Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.
MR. F. P. OLCOTT, OF NEW-YORK, AND Mr. HENRY JONES BLAKE, of Boston, retire from our firm this day. They cease to have any interest or responsibility in the firms of BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York and Boston, and BLAKE BROS. & CO., of London. BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.

HAVING WITHDRAWN FROM THE FIRM of BLAKE BROS. & CO., I have associated with Mr. FRANK DuPONT DAVIS, under the firm name of F. P. OLCOTT & CO., for the transaction of a banking and commission business. F. P. OLCOTT.
Aug. 2, 1875. No. 45 Wall st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate mantels of every description; also manufacturers of iron mantels, grates, summer pieces, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels; elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE THIRD Division Laborers' Union Benevolent Society, held on the 6th inst., the following officers were elected: James Gough, President; Thomas Connolly, Treasurer; John Hennessy, Trustee; James Carroll, Trustee, vice Patrick Burke, resigned; John Cushin Trustee, vice Stephen O'Connor, resigned.

BUILDERS.

Best gang-sawed joist from boat Thorp, 23d st., TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 13 cents. Orders left at Chapin's Lumber Office attended to.
CHARLES PARTRIDGE, No. 129 Broad st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA..WED., Aug. 11|ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 25
ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 18|SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND......Aug. 25 STATE OF NEVADA.Aug. 13
NEDERLAND......Sept. 18 SWITZERLAND......Sept. 6

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND......Aug. 25 SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 13
VADERLAND.....Sept. 18 STATE OF NEVADA..Sept. 6

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
*CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
Steamers marked * have no $60 accommodation.
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA..........Aug. 10, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN..........Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..........Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA..........Sept. 14, at 3 P.M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN..........Aug. 7 | NECKAR..........Aug. 21
ODER..........Aug. 14 | MOSEL..........Aug. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Daure..........Saturday, Aug. 7.
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Aug. 21.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesney..........Saturday, Sept. 4.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR HAVRE, WILL leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8:30 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Aug. 17|NAVARINO..........Sept. 11
COLOMBO..........Aug. 28|HINDOO..........Sept. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........Saturday, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M. |Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
Queen, Aug. 14 3 P. M. |Erin, Aug. 28.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ETNA..........Aug. 13
ALPS..........Aug. 31

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES..........Aug. 21
ATLAS..........Sept. 10

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

INDIANA..........Aug. 12 ILLINOIS..........Sept. 2
*CITY OF LIMERICK Aug. 19 *KENILWORTH..........Sept. 9
OHIO..........Aug. 26 PENNSYLVANIA..Sept. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER..........Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER..........Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall,

COLON..........Aug. 14, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING..........Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........TUESDAY, Aug. 10
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Aug. 19

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN..........Saturday, Aug. 7
GULF STREAM..........Wednesday, Aug. 11

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Aug. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAMboat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 150th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO) by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d......3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th.. 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th......12:00 M.	Thursday, 5th....8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th.....1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 7th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....7:00 A. M.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 6th.......7:00 A. M.	Friday, 6th.......11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 7th..12:30 P. M.
Sunday, 8th.......8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th.....12:30 P. M.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 7, S. H. Crook's Cornet Band will accompany this boat from New-York and return. Excursion tickets, $1.

SEA CLIFF CAMP-MEETING.

The steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck slip daily at 4 P. M., and 33d st. at 4:15 P. M., and on Aug. 8, Peck slip at 9 A. M., 9th st. at 9:05 A. M., and 33d st. at 9:15 A. M. for the above meeting. Returns on Sunday to the City about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaquend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P.M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF RAILROAD.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, at Covington.—J. B. ALEXANDER et al., against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 548. And C. B. CHILDS & CO. against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 586½.—In consolidation.—By virtue of a decree rendered in the above-styled cases, I will, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1875, at about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Maysville, in the County of Mason, and State of Kentucky, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, that is, all that portion said railroad "lying and being and extending from its terminus in the said City of Maysville, to its terminus at or in the City of Paris, in the County of Bourbon, and State of Kentucky, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues, and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with or used in the using and operating of said railway or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, fencing, and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines, and tools, and all rents, reservations, and reversions, of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points which the said Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, owned or possessed at the date of the mortgage or deed of trust (mentioned in the pleadings) or did thereafter acquire either in law or equity, of every kind whatever, appurtenant thereto; also, all other like estates, structures, superstructures, and equipments, and matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to said railroad company, Northern Division, and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, which were thereafter acquired by the said railroad company, Northern Division, wherever situated and used or intended to be used, in the construction and operation of said railroad," together with all accessions thereto at the date of sale, and will be sold in "one entire parcel as an entirety," and upon the following terms, viz.: $25,000 cash in hand to be paid in the gold coin of the United States, as part payment, and to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of the sale. One-third of the balance in thirty days, and the remainder in equal instalments in six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale: and for the deferred payments the purchaser must execute bonds with good security, bearing seven per cent. interest from date, and payable in the gold coin of the United States. And to better secure the payment of said bonds, a lien will be retained on said railroad and property, &c., to be sold.

Maysville is on the Ohio river, sixty-one miles above Cincinnati. The distance from Maysville to Paris is 4 6-10 miles, where the road connects with the Kentucky Central Railroad. The road owns at Maysville about six acres of ground, on which are the depot building, machine and blacksmith shops, and storehouse. The principal machinery in the machine shop is one stationary engine of 20-horse power, one hydraulic press, one combined drill press, one engine lathe, 36-inch swing; one job lathe, 12-inch swing; one screw cutting machine, and one 6-foot planing machine, and the necessary tools for general work and repairs. The following intermediate stations on the road have depot houses, stock pens, &c., viz., Marshall, Helena, Johnson, Elizaville, Ewing, Cowan, Myers, Carlisle, and Millersburg, and beside these are several flag stations. The road owns the depot and depot grounds at Millersburg, Myers and Ewing stations, and about five acres of land at Millersburg, and about four and one-half acres at Paris, but at Paris the depot, water facilities, &c., are now rented from the Kentucky Central Railroad. There belong to the road three locomotives, two first-class and two second-class passenger-coaches, two express, baggage, and mail-coaches, nine box-frieght and twenty coal and flat cars, and also a number of hand and rubble-cars, and the ordinary track tools used in repairs, &c., &c.

For further information, see Hon. George H. Yeaman, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City; Messrs. Cleary & Scott, Attorneys, Covington, Ky.; or Mr. John T. Wilson, the present Receiver of the road, at Maysville, Ky.—July 24, 1875.

E. H. MURRAY,
United States Marshal, Kentucky District.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will receive claims and proofs thereof at his office, Boone Block, Covington, Ky., until the 25th day of August, 1875, which are proper to be paid out of moneys arising from above sale, as follows:

First—Costs of suit, including allowances to solicitors and counsel for the respective parties; compensation to Trustee, disbursements by complainants, Commissioners' fees, and costs of sale and conveyances.

Second—Taxes and liabilities incurred by Receiver, which may be sanctioned and ordered paid by the court.—Covington, Ky., July 15, 1875.

H. P. WHITAKER, Commissioner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, with an established business credit of several years' experience, would like to associate with him parties of good business connections. Address for ten days, SECURITIES, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The academic year 1875-'6 will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 30; an examination for admission to advanced standing, will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, and Friday, Oct. 1, beginning at 9 A. M., on Thursday; no applicant will be examined at any other time; at the beginning of the academic year 1877-'8, and afterward, all applicants for admission as candidates for a degree, who have not received a college education, will be required to pass a preliminary examination. For further information and for circular giving full particulars address
JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., (on the Hudson,) will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Board and tuition in English and Latin per year, $380. Delightfully located on the east bank of the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, OLD HADLEY, MASS.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts, Wm. James Betts, Prins.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875. Applications made personally or by letter as above.

MR. DE GARMO WILL RESUME HIS lessons in dancing in New-York early in October. Address until Sept. 1, WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,

WORCESTER, MASS.

Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts; healthy location; terms moderate. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address REV. P. D. OAKY.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,

Between 37th and 38th sts.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. 21st year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.

Boarding and Day School; Latin, English, and French. French is the language of the family, Mme. D'Hervilly. Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Penn.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.

The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)

The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept 30, 1875.

A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,

Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

PARIS.—SELECT FRENCH PRIVATE HOME, No. 72 Avenue de Villers, near Parc Monceaux; elegant rooms; omnibus and carriages pass the door; French always spoken; reception every Thursday evening; terms from six francs per day; French lessons included.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. (Autumn term commences Sept. 29.) Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector. No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF re-opens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annually Sept. 1. Send for circular.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON. Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW-JERSEY—A boarding school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.
Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR THIRTY boarding pupils. Morris Female Institute, Morristown, N. J. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GOSHEN, N. Y.—A school with home care and influences. For circulars, address the Principal, Prof. F. A. ROBINSON.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L.I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising linen and Summer woolen horse sheets, lap dusters, fly nets, saddles and bridles, bits, stirrups, whips, and spurs. Also a large stock of horse blankets and carriage robes in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent horse clippers.

A.—ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE T cart, one extension top phaeton, one wagonette, one jump seat wagon, one phaeton, and one top wagon; all used by a private family, and nearly new. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A family of refinement, who live genteelly, have rooms to rent, with board. Address C., Post Office Box 2,422.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR WITHOUT board to gentlemen; location first class. No. 43 West 55th st.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR THE SOUND; LARGE, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table, unsurpassed; one hour and twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12 Darien, Conn.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS WITHIN one hour of the City; shaded grounds and lawn; wide piazza; unequaled view on Sound; bathing, boating, fishing; superior place for families and children; no fever and ague; table A No. 1; stabling for horses. Address A. Q., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BOARDERS WANTED AT A PLEASANTLY situated farm-house, a short distance from the ocean; boating, fishing, gunning; healthy location; terms, $8 per week. Address E. RANDALL, Southampton, Long Island.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week: $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, on the Sound, ninety minutes from New-York, by Long Island Railroad or steamer; charming location; a fine sail and reasonable rates. For particulars, address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

MOUNTAIN RETREAT.—FOREST HOUSE, Budd's Lake, two hours, via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope; excellent boating and fishing.
HENRY MALLERY, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

EXCURSIONS.

POUGHKEEPSIE RACES.

The Day Boats

C. VIBBARD & DANIEL DREW,

LEAVING PIER AT 24TH ST., N. R., AT 9 A. M., REACH POUGHKEEPSIE IN AMPLE TIME. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR STREET CARS TO THE DRIVING PARK FROM THE WHARF ON ARRIVAL.

GREAT ROWING MATCH

AT ROCKAWAY,
MONDAY, AUG. 9, 1875.

BIGLIN, TEN EYCK, AND BELL.

RACE IN THE MORNING, 11:30 o'clock, open to all. ENTRANCE FREE. Two-pair-oared race, also double seventeen-feet working boats, no outriggers.

IN THE AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, on ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS FROM NEW-YORK, the Rowing Match for the Championship of the State of New-York, and money prizes.

MESSRS. BIGLIN, TEN EYCK, AND BELL will row one mile and a half and return.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAM-BOAT AMERICUS, Capt. JOHN A. PEASE, WILL LEAVE as follows: 34th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 2 P. M.

RETURNING leaves Rockaway Beach at 11 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

THE COMMODIOUS STEAM-BOAT NEVERSINK, Capt. GEORGE F. HOLTON, WILL LEAVE as follows: 9th st., E. R., 8 A. M., 12:45 P. M.; South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M., 1 P. M.; Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 27, E. R., 8:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M., 1:45 P. M. Returning leaves Rockaway Beach at 10:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE MAMMOTH PLEASURE STEAMER WM. COOK, Capt. M. SHERMAN, WILL MAKE TWO EXCURSIONS to ROCKAWAY BEACH, leaving as follows: 24th st., N. R., 9 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Franklin st., N. R., 9:20 A. M., 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Returning leaves Rockaway Beach at 5:45 P. M.

FARE, 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS. TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.

EXTRA TRIPS TO ROCKAWAY.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK,

SATURDAY, Aug. 7,
Leaves 24th st., North River, at 10 A. M.
Leaves Franklin st., North River, 10:20 A. M.
Leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

SUNDAY, Aug. 8,
Leaves 23d st., East River, at 8:30 A. M.
Leaves 24th st., North River, at 1:45 P. M.
Leaves Franklin st., North River, 2 P. M.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

MONDAY, Aug. 9,
will make two trips to Rockaway to attend the great rowing match, leaving
24th st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Franklin st., North River, 9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
FARE, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9:00 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8:00 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Returning boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11:00 A. M.; 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents, good on either boat.

Seawanhaka—Sunday Excursion

To College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Glen Wood, and Roslyn.

The steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck Slip every SUNDAY at 9 A. M., 9th st. at 9:05 A. M., and 33d st. at 9:15 A. M. for the above places.

Parties visiting Sea Cliff will have an opportunity of attending the Union Camp-meeting, now being held, returning to the City at 6 P. M.

Dinner and refreshments on board.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES in Schools and Academies.—Mutual introducing plan in every State. Salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address American Educational Union, 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. Suitable teachers introduced for families, schools, and seminaries throughout the country; daily opportunities. Call or address National Teachers' Institute, 737 Broadway.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A POSITION AS teacher in a school or family. Address J. McMILLAN, Box No. 3,294 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
GREAT SUCCESS. TO-NIGHT.

VOKES.

(JESSIE, VICTORIA, ROSINA, FAWDON, and FRED.)

In the great specialty, BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

VOKES MATINEE TO-DAY at 1:30.

Preceded by HIS OWN ENEMY. (First time in America.) BUNCH OF BERRIES next Monday.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

On MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND will appear as

COL. SELLERS,

in MARK TWAIN'S new American drama.

THE PLAY WILL BE PRODUCED WITH NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and with the following EXTRAORDINARY CAST:

COL. MULBERRY SELLERS...MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND
Col. Selby..........Mr. Charles M. Walcot
Clay Hawkins..........Mr. Eben Plympton
Lafayette Hawkins..........Mr. James Peakes
Si Hawkins..........Mr. T. E. Morris
Uncle Daniel..........Mr. J. H. Burnett
District Attorney..........Mr. Welsh Edwards
Counsel for Defense..........Mr. W. H. Gillette
Laura Hawkins..........Miss Marie Gordon
Emily Hawkins..........Miss Grace Stuart
(Her first appearance on any stage.)
Mrs. Si Hawkins..........Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Mrs. Sellers..........Miss De Lacy

Box-office open for sale of seats Wednesday morning, Aug. 11.

REGULAR SEASON will begin on or about OCT. 1, with the production of an adaptation of the Parisian success,

ROSE MICHEL.

WALLACK'S.

The first appearance in America of the

H. & C.

GAIETY COMPANY,

IN

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA,

Will take place at this theatre on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, 1875.

This unequaled company will consist of the celebrated prima donna,

MISS JULIA MATHEWS,

(from the Royal Opera-house, Covent Garden, London, and the principal theatres of England, Ireland, and Scotland,) and a most

COMPLETE AND POWERFUL OPERATIC COMBINATION,

organized under the supervision of Messrs. HENDERSON & COLVILLE.

Conductor..........Mr. F. STANISLAUS

Full particulars of opening opera will be duly announced. Box-office open MONDAY, Aug. 9.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS. And THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST, MR. J. LEVY, who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

LEVY AND ARBUCKLE

IN DUET.

The management take great pleasure in announcing the first appearance of Messrs. LEVY and ARBUCKLE, the famous cornetists, in duet

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 7.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8.

Overture, "Le Nozze di Figaro"..........Mozart
Ballet Music, "Orpheus"..........Gluck
Symphony, in G, (military)..........Haydn
Overture, "Leonora," No. 3, Op. 72..........Beethoven
Drei Characterstuecke, (new)..........Hofmann
Selections, "Phantom Ship"..........Wagner
Overture, "Dame Kobold"..........Raff
Ave Maria..........Schubert—Lux
Waltz, "Rudolf's Klaenge"..........Strauss
March, "Midsummer Night's Dream"....Mendelssohn

Admission, 50 cents; Boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Twelfth week and continually increasing success of Robinson's English Opera Bouffe Company.

Lischen and Fritzchen. Immense hit of Chilperic.

W. H. Woodfield, Clara Fisher, George Atkins,
E. O. Jepson, Elma Marini, George E. Merrill,
Venie G. Clancy, Annie Mortimer.

Most powerful chorus. Full and complete orchestra. Umbrella Dance and grotesque quadrille. Prices, 25c., 50c., $1. Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

Wm. Pastor and M. B. Leavitt....Lessees and Managers

A grand Extra Bill for THIS (Saturday) NIGHT.

MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Father Almighty," Thanksgiving anthem, solo and quartet, with elegant steel portrait of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; price 50 cents. "American Rifle Team," march, (played by Gilmore's Band,) with portraits of the American Team; 40 cents. "S. G. March Comique," Braham; (played by Gilmore;) 40 cents. "Skidmore Lancers," Wiegand; 40 cents; "Morton Commandery Quickstep," Wiegand; 40 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; Branch Store, No. 39 Union square.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

1875.

SECOND MEETING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, AUG. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19,
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

S. T. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 29, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1875.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1875.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after 1st September proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange Place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d September.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
9TH ST. AND 3D AV., BIBLE HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The usual August Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on demand.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

First-class business solicited.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until 10th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th inst.
J. L. HARBERGER, Cashier.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THEIR LETTERS OF CREDIT PROTECTED AT LAST—PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a cable dispatch was received from London to the effect that J. S. Morgan & Co. were paying Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s letters of credit, and almost immediately afterward Drexel, Morgan & Co. made public the following card:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1875.

Having, at the request of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. and Alexander Duncan, Esq., made arrangements for the protection of the letters of credit and circular notes issued by the former on the Union Bank of London in the hands of travelers abroad, we hereby announce the traveling credits and circular notes accompanied by letter of indication, issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co. on Union Bank of London, will be cashed or exchanged for new credits on presentation at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., London, or Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris, prior to Nov. 1, 1875.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Pelonbet, Pelton & Co. manufacturers of organs, at No. 841 Broadway, yesterday obtained an order from Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, enjoining the defendants, temporarily, from disposing of their property, accompanied with an order to show cause, on the 16th inst., why the injunction should not be made perpetual. The suit is brought to recover the value of a draft for £114 7s. 9d., dated the 28th of April last, and drawn on Bartlett, Samuel & Sons, of England, at four months. It is claimed by plaintiffs that, the draft being for collection, and not having matured until the day on which the defendants made their assignment, it was not subject to distribution as a part of the firm's assets, but should be paid to plaintiffs in full. Judge Shipman, the Assignee, claims that the draft should go to the general fund. In conversation, yesterday, the Assignee said that the draft is for a small amount. He has no evidence that the Union Bank of London has not placed it to the credit of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and, in any event, he would not be justified in giving up the money without being compelled to do so by law. The injunction will not affect his business as Assignee in the slightest degree, and the case will serve very well as a test case. He is perfectly willing to try it on its merits.

In the suit of Consul Navarro, of Mexico, to recover a "special deposit" from Duncan, Sherman & Co., the following order to show cause was filed yesterday:

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—*Juan N. Navarro, Consul General of the United States of Mexico for the United States of America, plaintiff, against William B. Duncan, William Watt Sherman, Francis H. Grain, Andrew F. Elliott, and William D. Shipman, defendants.*—Upon the bill of complaint to the above-named plaintiff, and upon such affidavits as he may serve on or before the 14th inst., let the defendants show cause before me at the Chambers of the Circuit Court to be held at the new Post Office Building in the City of New-York on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 12 M., why the defendant William D. Shipman should not be restrained by injunction from disposing of any gold coin in his possession which he received from Duncan, Sherman & Co., except such amount as may be in excess of $17,817 55, in gold, and from making any payments out of or disposition of the assets of Duncan, Sherman & Co. in his possession, unless he shall reserve and pay into court a sufficient sum, free from all other claims or liens, to satisfy the plaintiff's claim of $17,817 55 aforesaid, and interest.

And why such other or further order should not be made in the premises as may be just.

New-York, 5th August, 1875.

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

FIELD & DEYO, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

UNSCRUPULOUS ATTEMPT TO "BEAR" THE STOCK MARKET.

At the commencement of business yesterday morning some unscrupulous scoundrels who, it is believed, had previously gone short of the stock market, industriously spread abroad rumors respecting the stability of several prominent houses. A boy went into the Bank of Commerce and asked whether a note of the second-named firm had not gone to protest there. He said he had been sent by the news agency of J. J. Kiernan & Co. The bank officers, astonished at the novelty of the request, attempted to detain the boy while they sent to Mr. Kiernan's office to ascertain whether he had told the truth, but becoming aware of their design he sprang out of doors and ran away at the top of his speed. Such is a specimen of the manner in which the seeds of distrust are sought to be sown. Of course there was not the slightest particle of foundation for any of these reports, but many persons, too ready to credit rumors of the kind, become panic-stricken, and for half an hour stocks tumbled heels over head, realizing for the speculators a very handsome percentage. The Cotton Exchange was also affected by the rumors. Great indignation was manifested yesterday on all sides over the outrage, and attempts were made to discover and punish the perpetrators, but they had concealed their tracks too well, and although several persons are suspected, sufficient evidence could not be obtained to convict them.

THE SUSPENSION OF FOSTER BROS.

Mr. W. A. Husted, formerly of the firm of Husted & Carll, Brooklyn, writes in reference to the suspension of Foster Bros., of that city, and states that the original firm of Husted & Carll never failed. He says:

"The firm of Husted & Carll commenced business in Brooklyn in 1852, and continued it for eighteen years, when my health failed and I was obliged to retire from business. At this time in 1870 the business passed into the hands of J. P. Carll & Co., who, at the expiration of three years, failed, and Foster Bros. became their successors. The firm of Husted & Carll did, with one exception, the largest and most successful retail carpet business in this country. They never had a note protested or check dishonored."

BUSINESS NOTES.

The creditors of Worth & Watson, the bankrupt grocers, have all agreed to accept forty per cent. cash and secured notes for the balance of the firm's indebtedness. The liabilities of the firm are $63,000 and the assets $53,000.

Many & Marshall, the suspended hardware dealers, have filed a schedule showing liabilities $67,000 and assets $75,000.

The committee appointed by the creditors of J. B. Ford & Co. met yesterday morning again, but adjourned without taking any action. The character of the firm's assets, though valuable to the owners, will prevent them from realizing more than thirty per cent. if sold under the hammer. It is therefore believed that some arrangement will ultimately be come to by which the firm will be permitted to continue business.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal and the Manufacturers' Insurance Company of Boston have been expelled from the National Board of Fire Underwriters on account of the failure of their agents to connect with the local boards of their respective districts. Other cases are under advisement, and will be reported upon at the August meeting of the Executive Committee.

THE GRADING OF GRAIN.

Yesterday President Edson, of the Produce Exchange, received the following letter from the Superintendent of the Freight Department of the Erie Railway:

The articles of agreement between the New-York Produce Exchange and the railroad companies relating to inspection, grading, consolidation, and delivery of grain arriving by rail at the port of New-York, as amended at the last meeting, are satisfactory to this company.

We are ready to meet the committee at any time convenient to them, and arrange any details that may suggest themselves to you.

R. C. VIDAS, General Freight Agent.

The Pennsylvania Road is the only one not yet heard from. A favorable answer is expected from it at once. The railroad and exchange committees will then meet and agree upon minor details, and it is expected that the new rules will be in operation in a month from this time.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

The regular annual sale of unclaimed goods remaining in the public stores took place yesterday morning, at Nos. 97 and 99 Water street, by order of Collector Arthur. The terms were twenty-five per cent. deposit and the balance within five days. There was an unusually large attendance, but those present were mostly new hands, the regular crowd of buyers who are to be met at all such sales having unaccountably few representatives. Bidding was not spirited, and the total amount realized was only about $20,000—much less than was anticipated, and the prices given were generally below the invoiced value, although in many instances they far exceeded it. Two cases of decorated china, valued at $30, brought $70; two cases baskets, value $35, sold at $65; thirty-eight bales hops, value $342, at $460; three cases cigars, value $28 per 1,000, at $42 50 per 1,000; three cases machinery, value $54, at $77 50; one case manufactured horns, value $130, at $190; two cases manufactured wax, value $40, at $75; three bales tobacco, value $100, at $230; one case aneroid barometers, value $152, at $175; soda-water apparatus, &c., value $68, at $100; three cases manufactured paper, value $65, at $72; one case cigars, value $8 per 1,000, at $11 per 1,000; one box oil geranium, value $5, at $22 50; one case manufactured linen, value $115, at $190; five cases musical instruments, value $200, at $215; one case manufactured wool, value $470, at $575; one case jet ornaments, value $35, at $40; one bale manufactured cotton, value $44, at $67; two cases decorated China, value $30, at $80; one case manufactured cotton and worsted, value $70, at $130; one box patent medicine, value $25, at $60; fourteen bundles iron, value $35, at $40; one cask white lead, value $24, at $53, and thirty-four cases champagne, value $10, at $11. On the other hand two cases of medicine, valued respectively at $250 and $225, went at $80 and $65; one case glass buttons, value $100, at $35; twenty-two cases alabaster ornaments, value $600, at $350; seven cases chromos, value $400, at $300; five cases church appurtenances, value $335, at $260; three cases house-furnishing goods, value $265, at $220; three cases beads, value $516, at $265; one case thermometers, value $270, at $170; five cases musical instruments, value $665, at $430; forty cases ink, value $100, at $55; one case machinery, value $180, at $50; nine packages machinery, value $6,220, at $410; eight packages machinery, value $750, at $97 50; 340 pieces iron casting, value $1,200, at $225; 210 bags silver ore, value $210, at $150; three casks chrome green, value $50, at $37; twenty kegs rivets, value $600, at $80; fourteen bundles, thirteen bars, value $230, at $70; eighty bundles fish plates, value $135, at $65; one case statuary, value $400, at $250; eighty cases cartridges, value $800, at $350; five cases cartridges, value $50, at $19.

These are very fair specimens of how the sale went. Everything was bought without sample, purchasers having to take the risk of getting stuck, and most of the articles had laid in the store-room for years. Yet persons were found who were ready to take chances on anything. Forty casks of prunes found a buyer at $15; 29 boxes of canned corn at $25; a cask of cod liver oil at $21; 40 cases of ink at $55, and a number of empty boxes, barrels, and of packages of shrubbery, marked no value, were sold at prices ranging from ten cents to $3 50. The liquors and cigars all sold at their full value—generally much above it.

THE EXPLOSION AT JERSEY CITY DOCKS.

A clue has been discovered which may probably lead to the identification and capture of one of the river thieves who were making a raid on the oil lighter Competitor at the time of the explosion on board, when she was lying at the Morgan street dock, in Jersey City. The explosion occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, July 29. The gang of thieves, which was seen on the dock just previous to the explosion, consisted of three men, one of whom ran down to the end of the dock immediately after the explosion and disappeared. The charred remains of another were found in the burned wreck of the lighter, but what became of the third man is a mystery which has never been solved. A possible clue to his identity has been discovered, however, in the fact that on that Thursday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a man named Ford was brought to his mother's house No. 400 Greenwich street, New-York. He was badly burned about the hands, face, and body, and looked as though he had gone through a terrible ordeal of fire. He refused to tell his mother where or how he received his injuries, and would not allow her to summon a physician. Between 7 and 8 o'clock that same morning a man drove to the door in a coach, and, explaining to Mrs. Ford that he was a detective officer, arrested her son and took him away in the coach. Two or three days afterward another man called at the house and told Mrs. Ford that her son had been taken to an hospital, and that he died there and was buried. The pretended arrest of Ford was simply a plan to remove him to a more secure place than his own house, and the story of his death was concocted to elude pursuit. It is believed that he is now concealed in a house at the Long Island Dock, near Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. His injuries were so severe that he has probably been closely confined to his bed since the day of the explosion. Ford is said to belong to a well-known gang of New-York river thieves, and only a few months have elapsed since he completed a term in the State Prison at Sing Sing. If he is captured he will probably be able to establish the identity of the man who was burned to death. The lighter was yesterday towed over to the foot of Twenty-sixth street, Gowanus, Brooklyn, where, in her hold, were found a human foot and leg. The remains are supposed to be those of the river thief who blew up the lighter.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, Aug. 5, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., Frederick S. Winston, Esq., Vice President, in the chair. The decease of the Treasurer of the society, Mr. William Whitlock, Jr., was announced, and a memorial paper, prepared by a special committee, was adopted by the board and directed to be published in the *Record*. Among the correspondence communicated to the board were letters from Rev. Dr. Bliss, announcing new regulations in Turkey, which provides for a censorship of all publications in the Empire, and threatens serious embarrassments to the work of the society; from the Society for the Education of the Blind in Japan, asking aid from the Bible Society at the outset of their charitable work; from the British and Foreign Bible Society, offering their co-operation at the Centennial Exposition; from the Presbytery of Oregon, and Rev. George Ainslie, asking for the publication of additional Nez Percé Scriptures; from Rev. S. R. Riggs, announcing progress in the work of translating the Old Testament into Dakota; and from Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., of Peking, calling attention to the valuable services rendered by Rev. Dr. J. I. S. Schereschewsky, of the American Episcopal Mission, (now in this City,) in translating the Old Testament into the Mandarin language. Several volumes of interest were presented for the library, among which were the new Portuguese Bible of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Mandarin Old Testament, from the press of the American Board at Peking. On the application of various auxiliary societies and responsible individuals, grants of Bibles and Testaments were made for distribution, principally in the United States and Central and South America, the aggregate number of which is about 8,320 copies, of the value of $3,700, including fifteen volumes for the blind. The receipts for July were $36,346 60; copies issued, 53,482.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

The following additional contributions to the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund have been received by Edward King, Treasurer, No. 73 Broadway:

J. A. Roosevelt (for Theodore Roosevelt)	$100 00
Maiden lane, by Theodore Roosevelt	50 00
Rose and Nelly, per E. C. Homans	50 00
J. W. Hammersley	25 00
Cash	20 00
T. F. C., per Theodore Roosevelt	15 00
R. J.	10 00
E. C. Douglas	10 00
Excursions	2 00
A. E., Brooklyn	2 00
A. J. Gilman	2 00
Total	$286 00
Previously acknowledged	2,474 87
Total	$2,760 87
Expenses two excursions	1,428 55
Balance on hand	$1,332 32

The third excursion will be given to-day, and after the expenses therefor are defrayed there will remain in the hands of the Treasurer nearly enough money to give the fourth picnic, which will take place on Saturday, Aug. 14. In order to give additional excursions money is urgently needed, and at once, in order that the Manager may be enabled to make the necessary arrangements (a work of several days) in advance. The benefit derived by the poor children by these free excursions emboldens the Trustees to ask for subscriptions, the same to be sent to Mr. Edward King, Treasurer, No. 73 Broadway, or to any of the Trustees.

Theodore Roosevelt, No. 94 Maiden lane; Charles H. Marshall, No. 38 Burling slip; William Butler Duncan, No. 11 Pine street; George W. McLean, Stock Exchange; Edward King, No. 73 Broadway, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1875.

DEATH OF GEORGE BATY BLAKE.

The banking house of Blake Brothers & Co., Nos. 52 and 54 Wall street, was closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of the senior partner, Mr. George Baty Blake, who died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Boston, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Blake was born at Brattleboro, Vt., but went to Boston at an early age, and many years ago founded in that city the extensive banking house of which he was the head. The New-York branch is of more recent origin, the Boston concern continuing to be the head-quarters of the firm to this day. On Wednesday last Mr. Blake was stricken with paralysis and gradually succumbed. He was widely known and much respected both here and in the East. Owing to the absence at his bedside of all the members of his family from this City, no further particulars of his career could be gleaned yesterday.

CITY POSTAL NOTES.

The following is the report of mail matter delivered and collected by the letter-carriers at the New-York Post Office, and the expenses incident thereto for the month of July: Carriers employed, 432; delivery trips daily, 13; collection trips, 14; registered letters, 16,042; mail letters, 2,703,750; mail postal-cards, 266,620; local letters, 1,613,698; local postal cards, 425,141; newspapers, &c., 623,851; letters returned to the office, 32,391; letters collected, 4,036,238; postal cards collected, 549,333; newspapers, &c., collected, 426,299; total postage on local matter delivered through boxes, general delivery, or by carriers, $67,938 14; amount paid carriers, $31,469 42.

A QUICK PASSAGE.

The steamship W. A. Scholten, Capt. Jansen, of the Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company, of Rotterdam, built by Napier, Glasgow, has just made a splendid trip from the City of Rotterdam to New-York, being the first transatlantic steamer which passed through the new water-way (canal) just finished from Rotterdam to the sea. She made the whole passage of 3,274 miles in eleven days and eighteen hours.

A LAWYER ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

John Percy, a lawyer, aged seventy-two, residing at No. 247 South Fifth street, Williamsburg, was arrested last evening on a warrant charging him with forgery. The complaint was made by District Attorney Britton, and sets forth that on the 8th of May, 1875, Percy, acting as counsel in the case of William Sparks against Melvin B. Clark, submitted affidavits in court and made them the basis of a motion, to which was fraudulently signed by Percy the name of George L. Fox, Commissioner of Deeds. Percy will be taken before Justice Walsh this morning.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

TROTTING.

THE MATCHES AT POUGHKEEPSIE THURSDAY AND YESTERDAY—NELLIE WALTON AND SENSATION THE WINNERS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The races to-day attracted a large concourse of people. The weather was fine and the track in excellent condition. Both races were won easily in three straight heats by the favorites.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; mile heats, three in five in harness; $1,300 to first, $900 to second, $500 to third, and $300 to the fourth horse.

Ben Mace's b. m. Nelly Walton	1	1	1
J. H. Goldsmith's b. g. Bateman	2	3	4
W. M. Hughes's s. m. Little Mary	4	2	3
D. H. Gillet's b. g. Proctor	6	8	2
Edwin Thorn's b. m. Enigma	3	6	5
J. Murphy's b. g. Matt Tanner	5	4	6
R. J. Slater's b. g. Carrolton	7	5	7
D. Cunningham's gr. g. Messenger Boy	8	7	8

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.37	1:13	2:28½
Second heat	.38	1:15	2:28½
Third heat	.37	1:13½	2:29

Bateman and Little Mary divided the second and third money.

SAME DAY.—Purse $4,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:22; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $2,200 to first horse, $1,150 to second, and $650 to third:

B. Mace's b. g. Sensation	1	1	1
J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Huntress	4	2	2
J. Splan's s. g. George B. Daniels	2	6	5
J. A. Batchellar's b. g. John H.	3	5	4
William Seargeant's b. m. Lady Banker	6	4	3
William B. Smith's blk. s. Thomas Jefferson	5	3	6
J. S. Parsis' b. s. Parkis Abdallah			dr.
Budd Doble's b. g. St. James			dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.37	1:13	2:24½
Second heat	.36	1:12	2:23½
Third heat	.36½	1:17½	2:24½

There will be three races to-morrow, viz.: the 2:34 class, 2:27 class, and the free for all. In the latter, Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Fullerton, and Hopeful are entered.

In the pool-selling to-night American Girl sells favorite in the free for all, barring Goldsmith Maid, at the rate of 60 to 15 against the field.

In the 2:34 race St. Julian is the favorite, and in the 2:27 race Maybird and Nellie Walton sell favorites side by side against the field.

Eighteen horses will start in the 2:34 race. The weather is fine and the track in excellent condition.

POOL SELLING ON THE POUGHKEEPSIE TROTS.

This will be the last day of the meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park Association, and three trots are on the programme. Pools were sold on two of them at Johnson's last night, as follows:

2:27 PURSE.

Nellie Walton	$40	$10	$9
May Bird	30	9	9
Ella Madden	10	7	6
Filbert	20		
Ferguson	15		
Ed. White	15		
Hannah D.	15	20	20
Twilight	10		
Bonner	5		
Glengarry	5		
Snow Ball	5		
Total	$170	$46	$44

FREE FOR ALL PURSE.

Judge Fullerton	$20	$20
Hopeful	5	8
American Girl	5	..
Maud		7
Huntress		..
Field	2	6
Total	$32	$41

Goldsmith Maid was left out of the pools.

THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.

The Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association has just issued its programme for the third annual running meeting, which is to continue three days. The opening day will be Tuesday, Sept. 7, and the first race will be two miles over eight hurdles, for a purse of $400, of which $75 is to go to the second horse, and $25 to the third. The second race will be a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds, winner of any stake at Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Saratoga seven pounds extra. The purse is $200, divided so as to give $150 to the first horse, and $50 to the second. The third race will be one of mile heats, for all ages; purse, $400, of which $100 will be given to the second horse. The second day will be Thursday, Sept. 9, the first race being a dash of a mile, for all ages; three-year-olds are to carry their appropriate weights, and all others 100 pounds; mares and geldings are allowed three pounds; the purse is $250, of which $50 goes to the second horse. This will be followed by a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, for a purse of $300, the second horse receiving $50 of the amount. The concluding race of the day will be one of mile heats for three-year olds, the first to receive $325 and the second $75. For the third day, Saturday, Sept. 11, there are also three races, the first being a handicap hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $400, of which $75 will be given to the second horse, and $25 to the third. The entries are to be made Sept. 1, and the weights are to appear at the judges' stand on Sept. 9. The next event will be a selling race, for all ages, for a purse of $250, of which $50 will be given to the second horse. Horses entered to be sold for $2,000 are to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500, allowed seven pounds; for $750, fifteen pounds; for $500, twenty pounds. The winner is to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and any surplus over the stated selling price is to go to the second horse. The meeting will be brought to a close with a handicap for all ages, mile heats, for which entries are to be made Sept. 1, and the weights to appear at the judges' stand Sept. 9. The first horse is to receive $325, and the second $75. It will be seen from the above programme that a good week's sport will be had at the Fair Grounds. No entrance money is charged for the purses, which will give the poor stables an opportunity to compete with the richer ones on equal terms. The racing will be governed by the rules of the American Jockey Club, and Mr William Conner, the efficient starter at Saratoga this year, will officiate in the same capacity here.

BASE-BALL.

THE HARTFORDS DEFEAT THE ATLANTICS BY A SCORE OF THIRTEEN TO NOTHING —NOTES.

The Hartford Club and the Atlantics of Brooklyn played the eighth game of their championship series yesterday afternoon, on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn. The Hartford Club was first at the bat, and during the first three innings the game was closely contested, no runs being made by either club, and hopes were entertained that it would be a fine and interesting game throughout. In the fourth inning, however, the fielding of the Atlantics, which had previously been very good, became faulty, and the Hartfords were enabled to score two runs. This seemed to have a demoralizing effect upon the Atlantics, as the Hartfords, after this time, continued to make runs until the end of the game, which was won by the Hartford Club by a score of 13 to 0, as follows:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Allison, r. f.	1	1	0	Fleet, 2d b.	0	0	3
Burdock, 2d b.	0	1	5	Cassidy, 1st b.	0	0	14
Carey, s. s.	2	0	2	Moore, s. s.	0	1	1
Bond, p.	1	1	2	McGee, c. f.	0	1	1
York, l. f.	2	3	1	Boyd, r. f.	0	2	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	2	0	Pabor, l. f.	0	0	0
Remsen, c. f.	3	2	0	Knowdell, c.	0	0	5
Mills, 1st b.	2	1	12	Clinton, p.	0	0	0
Harbidge, c.	1	1	5	Nichols, 3d b.	0	0	3
Totals	13	12	27	Totals	0	3	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Hartford	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	6—13
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Umpire—Mr. Charles Daniels, of the Hartford Amateur Club.

Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

First base by errors—Hartford, 7; Atlantic, 1.

Runs earned—Hartford, 3; Atlantic, 0.

NOTES.

A very exciting and interesting game was played in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, between the Chicago Club and the Athletics, of Philadelphia. It was hotly contested, and at the end of the ninth inning the score stood a tie—7 to 7. A tenth inning was then played, in which the Chicago Club made 4 runs to nothing by the Athletics, which gave the victory to the former by a score of 11 to 7.

This afternoon there will be a game on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, between the Hartford Club and the Mutuals, of this City.

In Philadelphia, this afternoon, there will be a game between the St. Louis Club and the Athletics, of Philadelphia.

Yesterday a game was played between the Eagle Club, of Paterson, and the Flyaway Club, of Hoboken, on the grounds of the former club, in Paterson, N. J. The game was witnessed by a great many persons. The Eagles proved to be the winners by a score of 15 to 10. For the winning club Barlow and Hall led at the bat and in the field. For the Flyaways Kiernan and Nuckley excelled at the bat and in the field.

This afternoon the Flyaways, of this City, and the Nameless Club, of Brooklyn, will play a game on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Game will be called at 3:30 P. M.

THE SARATOGA AMATEUR REGATTA.

The International Regatta of the Saratoga Rowing Association on Saratoga Lake, Aug. 24, 25, and 26, is open to the oarsmen of all regularly organized rowing clubs in the United States and Canada. The entries close on the 20th. The programme is as follows: First day, Aug. 24—Single-scull shells, New-York State championship; single-scull shells, junior; Second day, Aug. 25—Single-scull shells, senior; pair-oared shells; Third day, Aug. 26—Double-scull shells, senior; four-oared shells. All the races will be free, but an entrance fee of $20 for each boat will be required at the time of entering, to be paid to the Treasurer as an evidence of good faith, to be returned if the boat entered rows in the race. The distance in the scull races will be two miles, one mile to a stake-boat and return. In the pair and four-oared races the distance will be three miles, one and a half miles to a stake-boat and return.

The following prizes are offered: State championship, single sculls, "Empire" diamond sculls, (challenge,) and presentation cup; double sculls, two gold medals; pair oars, "Interlaken Cup," (challenge,) gift of Frank Leslie, Esq., and two presentation cups; single sculls, senior, "President's Cup," (challenge,) and presentation medal; junior sculls, gold medal; four oars, "Saratoga Cup," (challenge,) and four presentation cups. The total value of prizes is $5,000.

MILITARY TARGET PRACTICE.

THE FIFTH BRIGADE AT CREEDMOOR RANGE —GOOD ORDER AND FAIR SHOOTING.

Detachments of the several regiments in the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, practiced at Creedmoor range yesterday. The regiments represented were: Thirteenth, Companies D and E, sixty-one men, under command of Capt. G. C. Hallenbeck; Lieut. S. B. Parker, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Fourteenth, Companies F and C, seventy-eight men, commanded by Capt. Stein; Capt. Fagan, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Fifteenth Battalion, Companies E, F, and K, seventy-two men, Capt. H. Werner commanding; Capt. P. J. Kelly, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Twenty-eighth Battalion, Companies C and H, seventy-two men, under command of Capt. Miller; Capt. Heerdt, Inspector of Rifle Practice. Major P. H. Rappenhagen, of the Fifteenth Battalion, acted as Officer of the Day, and Dr. Lindiridge, Surgeon of the same command, was present, ready to act in case of accident. The Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice was Major Kelly, and Col. B. E. Valentine, the Division Inspector, was also present. During the early part of the day the ranges at 100 and 150 yards were covered, and after the midday intermission, those who had qualified by making a score of 25 out of a possible 50 points, practiced at 300 and 400 yards. Of this number twenty men represented the Thirteenth Regiment, twenty-nine were from the Fourteenth Regiment, twenty-six from the Fifteenth, and twenty from the Twenty-eighth Battalion. The majority of the rank and file conducted themselves in an orderly manner, and the officers of the guard endeavored to produce this result. There were, however, two men of the Fourteenth Regiment of mutinous tendencies, who climbed over the fence surrounding the range and started for the hotel. A picket was sent after them, and they were placed in the guard tent for the remainder of the day. In proceeding to and from the grounds, and in moving back from one range to another, the several detachments marched in good order and presented a military appearance. Following are the best scores, the highest possible number being 50 points:

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private C. Clancy	2 4 4 4 5	19	0 5 3 2 4	14	33
Private Conners	4 4 3 5 5	21	0 0 0 2 0	2	23
Private Sherwood	2 3 0 0 0	5	0 3 4 4 0	11	16
Sergt. Packard	4 0 2 0 0	6	0 2 2 4 2	10	16
Private Corwin	5 3 2 3 3	16	0 0 0 0 0	0	16

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. Maher	4 0 4 5 3	16	0 0 3 4 2	9	25
Private King	2 0 5 4 0	11	2 3 4 3 2	14	25
Private Ball	0 0 4 0 2	6	2 5 3 4 4	18	24
Private Duggan	3 2 0 3 3	11	0 3 4 3 0	10	21
Private Hodgerson	0 0 4 3 3	10	4 0 3 0 3	10	20
Lieut. Gloster	0 0 0 3 5	8	2 2 0 4 0	8	16

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
L. Col. Meyenborg	5 5 3 4 4	21	3 4 2 3 0	12	33
Adj. G. R. Diettrich	3 4 5 3 3	18	3 5 2 0 5	15	33
Capt. Werner	3 2 4 4 5	18	0 4 5 3 2	14	32
Capt. Dekenkolb	5 4 3 4 4	20	0 0 2 5 4	11	31
Lieut. H. Mortomas	0 0 5 4 5	14	3 0 4 3 3	13	27
Lieut. Paige	0 0 2 3 4	9	2 3 4 3 4	16	25
Capt. Kelly	2 2 2 3 3	12	4 2 2 0 5	13	25
Private Nichols	2 5 3 3 4	17	0 0 4 0 4	8	25
Private Werner	0 0 4 0 3	7	3 3 3 4 5	18	25
Private Peter	3 0 2 4 5	14	0 0 0 4 4	8	22
Sergt. Schweinefest	4 4 0 3 3	14	3 3 0 2 0	8	22
Private Geremse	3 2 2 2 0	9	0 0 3 4 4	11	20
Corp'l Ottmer	0 0 0 0 2	2	0 2 4 4 3	13	15
Q. Master Alsgood	3 0 0 0 0	3	0 0 2 4 5	11	14

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Marshall	4 4 4 5 5	22	0 3 4 0 4	11	33
Private Giehl	2 5 5 4 3	19	0 0 0 2 5	7	26
Sergt. Farmer	2 2 4 0 5	13	0 2 0 4 5	11	24
Capt. Heerdt	4 0 4 0 2	10	0 4 3 2 4	13	23
Private Schneider	4 0 4 3 4	15	3 0 3 0 0	6	21
Lieut. Schiefflin	5 4 4 4 4	21	0 0 0 0 0	0	21
Private Miller	4 3 3 0 3	13	0 0 4 0 3	7	20
Corp. Schroeder	0 5 5 4 3	17	0 0 0 0 0	0	17
Private Strawmeyer	0 5 2 3 2	12	0 0 2 3 0	5	17
Sergt. Essling	0 4 3 2 0	9	0 2 4 0 0	6	15
Capt. F. F. Millen	0 2 5 0 0	7	0 0 2 5 0	7	14

The Second Brigade will practice by detachments at the same ranges next Monday.

THE DIAMOND SMUGGLERS.

The report of the career of Henry and Hall, the English diamond smugglers, thieves, and swindlers, published in THE TIMES yesterday, created a profound sensation in the City. A relative of Mrs. Paran Stevens called upon Capt. Chalker yesterday morning, and was permitted to see the jewelry captured. He thought that several of the diamond rings were the property of that lady, but could not positively identify them. Capt. Chalker turned over the entire lot to the Collector yesterday afternoon, and they are now locked up in the Seizure Bureau. The Captain has obtained a clue to the missing gems, and hopes to have them in his possession within a short period. The full inscription on the scarf pin, which is thought to connect the prisoners with the robbery of Mrs. Stevens, is as follows: "W. H. W., from F. R. G., as a trifling token of incontrovertible regard." All the jewels are in their original morocco cases, which are inscribed with the names of jewelers in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

The Post Office authorities yesterday discovered a new swindle—also a threadbare English dodge—which Hall and Henry had begun at the time of their arrest. The bait used was the following advertisement in a morning newspaper:

SARATOGA RACES, Aug. 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, and 21. An opportunity of winning a small fortune at the outlay of an insignificant amount is afforded at Saratoga on the 10th and following days. Certain horses have been saved expressly from the races at this meeting, and from a run with winners at the first meeting, several races are a certainty; in one race on Tuesday no opposition will be offered of any moment, as two owners having the best horses will row in together, and pools will only be bought up on the day of race, so that a $5 chance in French pools will give an immense profit, and more than probable that the horse will at all City pools be among the field. Name of horse and all other particulars, and four certain winners at Saratoga's second meeting sent (post free) on receipt of $1. Address J. H., box No. 5,229 Post Office, New-York.

No. 5,229 is the box through which John Hayward, civil engineer, duped his victims by the loan game. Six letters, all post-marked in this City, and several of them in female handwriting, were received at the General Post Office yesterday, addressed as above. They were all stopped, and will be sent to the Dead-letter Office at Washington under the regulation in regard to initial addresses.

Information derived from the prisoners' friends says that they are terribly alarmed over THE TIMES exposure, and are willing to give any terms to get out of prison so as to give them a chance to escape the consequences of their other crimes. Their examination will be resumed next Monday. Superintendent Walling has two officers working up their supposed connection with the robbery of Mrs. Stevens, and possibly of the Countess of Dudley.

SALE OF THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The foreclosure sale of the Grand Opera-house took place yesterday in the Exchange Salesroom, by E. H. Ludlow & Co. Among the prominent persons present at the sale were W. H. Peckham, S. L. M. Barlow, and many other persons interested in the affairs of the Erie Railway Company. Previous to the offering of bids the announcement was made that the price paid would be subjected to a mortgage of $30,000, with interest due from Feb. 1, 1873. The first bid was for $10,000 above the mortgage, but not being accepted, was quickly succeeded by bids of $20,000, $30,000, $35,000, until after a brisk competition it was finally adjudged to Ellen M. Pike for $75,000 over and above the mortgage and accrued interest. Ellen M. Pike, the purchaser of the building, is the widow of the former owner and builder.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSION.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners resumed their sessions yesterday for the purpose of hearing additional arguments in support of plans which have been submitted to them. The gentlemen heard were Mr. Cornell, Mr. Catherwood, and Capt. J. V. Meigs, of Lowell, Mass. The latter exhibited to the commission for the first time the plan of a single track elevated railway. Until the commission meets again on Monday, its clerks, Messrs. Newton and Morton, will occupy the time in examining and classifying models.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Tax-payers' Association will have a grand excursion to Iona Island on Monday next.

Nothing of public interest occurred at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday.

We have received $5 from "M. E. B." for the relief of the poor sick widow and five children.

Miss Annie Oliver, the temperance speaker, will lecture at Robinson Hall on Sunday afternoon.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned at the foot of Catherine street yesterday morning.

The steam-ship Oder, which left Bremen on July 24, and Southampton on July 27, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by two days.

Jacques Borel, aged seventy-four, of No. 59 East Ninth street, dropped dead from heart disease while at work in Phelan's billiard-table factory, No. 738 Broadway, yesterday.

Last evening John Gelger, aged eight years, who lived at No. 235 Broome street, was killed by falling from the roof of No. 229 Broome street. An inquest will be held to-day.

Catherine Farley, a native of Ireland, aged 100 years and ten months, died yesterday at No. 305 East Thirty-fifth street. The cause of death was said to be, in the certificate returned to the Board of Health, "old age."

While painting house No. 1 James street yesterday, Charles Willis, of No. 363 West Thirty-fifth street, fell from the scaffold at the third story and was seriously injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Oelrichs & Co., agents for the Bremen Steamship Line, have offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the goods stolen from the store-house of the company in Hoboken, on the 31 inst., by river pirates.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, the question of transferring $2,000 from the unexpended balance of the Police Department to the credit of the Health Board, to defray the expenses of the vaccinating corps for another month, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Albion Society, composed of several hundred of the leading English residents of this City, holds its annual picnic on Tuesday next, at Jones' Wood. The programme embraces a variety of "old English sports," including a one-mile running race, a 220-yard hurdle race, and a two-mile walking match.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen several weeks ago, asking the Mayor to appoint a committee of three, of which Tax Commissioner Andrews should be one, to attend the meeting of the State Board of Assessors and protect the claims of the City, Mayor Wickham yesterday appointed Isaac Shearman and Wilson G. Hunt as Mr. Andrews' associates.

The nautical school-ship St. Mary's, is now making its Summer practice cruise in Long Island Sound, her head-quarters being in Hempstead Harbor, off Glen Cove. During the cruise the ship will visit New-London, New-Bedford, Newport, and most places of interest on the eastern shore of the Sound. Applications to join the school-ship may be made to Commissioner D. Wetmore, No. 365 Greenwich street, or at the office of the Board of Education.

Cardinal McCloskey and Secretary will leave the City to-day for Rome, embarking on the steam-ship Pereire. The Priests of the archdiocese will bid him adieu, and expect his return about the middle of September. He will stay a few days at Paris, and then go direct to Rome to present to the Holy Father the sum of $20,000 in gold, the offerings of the Catholics of the Diocese of New-York, and receive his title from the Pope, together with the hat and ring.

BROOKLYN.

One hundred policemen enjoyed, with their wives and children a trip to Rockaway Beach yesterday. The excursion was the last which the Police will enjoy this season.

The second annual competition for the club badge of the Bay Ridge Rifle Club will take place to-day near the railroad dock, at Bay Ridge, Long Island.

Alterations are about to be made in the steam frigate Colorado to fit her for a receiving-ship, to take the place of the old Vermont. The Vermont will be turned into a coal hulk.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature passed in May last, Controller Powell has paid $8,513 45, or ten per cent. of the excise collections since May 8, to the different charitable institutions entitled to it.

During Thursday night the hardware store of Mr. Edward Morton, at No. 1,045 Fulton street, was entered by burglars, who collected a number of things ready for removal, but becoming frightened, left without carrying away the intended plunder.

James E. Coyle, who shot at H. E. Lee, on Fulton street, on the afternoon of July 28, because he found the latter walking with Mrs. Coyle, was yesterday committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Coyle claims that Lee has estranged his wife and broken up his home.

The Howitzer Battery of the Eleventh Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., will assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating, by a full-dress parade, the eleventh anniversary of the mustering of its command into the service of the State of New-York.

Mrs. Francis F. Post was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy preferred by her husband, Smith F. Post. Post charges that his wife left him six years ago, without cause, and a short time since, knowing her first husband to be alive, married one Andrew Mitchell. The case will come up before Justice Semler this morning.

Shortly after the arrest of Philip Lewinski, one of the gang of counterfeiters recently captured in Brooklyn, he procured bail, Franz Hutter, of No. 248 Humboldt street, going security in $1,500. Mr. Hutter subsequently called on United States Commissioner Winslow and withdrew the bonds, whereupon Lewinski was rearrested and his bail fixed at $5,000, in default of which he was committed to jail.

Justice Barnard yesterday granted an injunction preventing two contractors named William Arier and Thomas Bennett, who are employed by a woman named Laura Herrick, residing in Greene street, New-York, from closing Second street at its intersection with Ocean Parkway by the erection of a hotel, the foundations for which have been already dug. The defendant claimed that the opening of Ocean Parkway did away with the necessity of Second street as a public thoroughfare, and that it therefore became the private property of the lot-owners on the street, of which the woman Herrick is one of the most extensive.

LONG ISLAND.

Nothing has yet been done toward paying the August coupons of the Long Island City bonds.

The camp-meeting at Merrick, on the Southern Railroad, convenes Tuesday, the 10th inst., Rev. J. B. Merwin presiding.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to find the books which were stolen from the Treasurer's office of Long Island City.

Three valuable horses, a carriage, and harness were stolen on Thursday night from the farm of Mr. James M. Payne, at North Haven.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The surveyors who are engaged in surveying Echo Bay Harbor, New Rochelle, with a view of putting it in first-class condition as a port of entry, estimate the cost of the contemplated improvement at about $30,000.

Rev. T. R. Slicer, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Mamaroneck, in consequence of ill health, has been compelled to resign his charge, to take effect Sept. 1, when Rev. Prof. Wheeler, editor of the *Methodist*, will assume the pastoral charge of the church. Rev. Mr. Slicer will go to Europe in hopes of restoring his health.

Capt. Matthew H. Ellis, of Company D, Sixteenth Battalion National Guard, has received his commission as Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Colonel, on Major Gen. Husted's staff—the highest staff position in the Fifth Military Division. Gen. Husted has also appointed Col. John Bodine, now with the American Team abroad, as Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Mr. Hugh Hughes, of Yonkers, whom Gov. Tilden has appointed one of the Coroners in and for the County of Westchester, having taken and subscribed to his official oath, is now prepared to discharge the duties of his office. Coroner Brenneke, of Rye, who has been holding over since the 1st of January last, is now relieved from his official position.

It is expected that the annual barge race between the Palisade Boat Club and Vesper Rowing Association of Yonkers will be arranged in the course of the ensuing week. Arrangements have already been made among the members of the Palisade Boat Club for a two-mile race between the new barge Resolute and the six-oared shell Old Pres., to come off on Friday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

A young man named Tolen, while examining some machinery, yesterday, in a box factory in Newark, belonging to John H. Holt & Co., had his thumb and forefinger cut off.

At their meeting Thursday night the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders passed a resolution ordering the Warden of the Penitentiary to give the prisoners three meals a day instead of two. It is only a short time since the number was reduced to two as an experiment, but it did not seem to work well and the committee having charge of the institution came to the conclusion that the prisoners could not perform hard labor on two meals a day.

County Treasurer Kingsland reports that the receipts of Hudson County for the current year were $1,093,140 76, and the expenditures $1,090,125 80, leaving a balance of $3,004 96 in the Treasury.

The managers of the Newark Industrial Institute announce that the annual exhibition will commence on the 15th of September and that it will be open to manufacturers and producers from the entire State.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Paul Goedecker, a laborer employed in making an excavation at West End, Jersey City, was instantly killed by the caving in of the embankment. The body was removed to Reinhard's morgue.

During the storm Thursday afternoon a barn belonging to Frederick Hunt, at North Branch, was struck by lightning and set on fire, the entire building and contents being completely consumed. Mr. Hunt's loss is $6,000, on which there is no insurance.

On Thursday night, six boys, inmates of the State Reform school at Jamesburg, escaped from that institution and succeeded in eluding pursuit. Two of them, named respectively Mitchell and Finnerty, belong in Jersey City, and were sent to the school after having been convicted of burglary. The Police in all the large cities have been notified of the escape.

A mad dog created quite a sensation in Hoboken Thursday night. He ran wildly up Washington street and at the corner of Fifth encountered a crowd of children who were playing there. The rabid animal dashed in among the crowd and bit three children, one in the leg and the others in the arms. One was a child of undertaker Volk, another Ernest Schonfield, aged three years, and the name of the third is supposed to be Reinhard. The animal was finally overtaken by an officer and killed.

A concert and readings were given at Æolian Hall, Westfield, on Thursday evening for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school of that place. The musical performers were Prof. and Mrs. Lyman F. Brown, and Misses Mary P. and Ella L. Ferris. The readings were given by Rev. J. J. Reed. The entire programme was creditably rendered. The Westfield school numbers 150 scholars, with an average attendance of about 100. The Superintendent is Mr. J. R. Ferris, and the Assistant Superintendent Mr. W. Morehouse.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George M. Pullman, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House.

Commander L. A. Beardslee, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Rev. John B. Dales, of Philadelphia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau, and J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, and Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Rodgers, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. John P. Usher, of Kansas, formerly Secretary of the Interior, and Judge S. Burke, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

Was made when DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was invented. For burns, piles, sores, and cuts it is acknowledged to have no equal. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

A CHILD NEED NOT DIE with cholera infantum, for PAIN PAINT freely applied to the bowels will cure the complaint. Warranted never to fail.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In Steam-ship Holland, from London.

W. Mathews. Thomas Mathews.
J. Greig.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—E. Chauvin and son, L. D. Rice, Henry Hemely, George T. Andrews, Thomas Risk, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Herrera, Mrs. J. F. Barreta and son, Miss C. More, Miss Conception More, M. D. Barrete, Charles H. Morrell, Joseph W. Todd, James Morland, Mrs. A. Q. Sanchez, F. Soler, R. Gonzales, B. Barcello, Jose M. Ponce de Leon, M. Puente Valdes, Jose Campos, Leon S. Ronit, B. R. Margliano, Mrs. S. Moller and four children, Mrs. Marie Laine, Hans Hansen, Manuel Hansen, Mrs. Mary Anderson and three daughters, Mrs. W. Anderson and daughter, Mrs. E. Smith and son, Mrs. Anne Silvano, Miss R. Rodriguez, Miss S. Fleunetel, Lieut. Knipes, Royal Navy, Hon. Mahlon Chance, Edward Brown, Lewis Taylor, William Thomas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:02 | Sun sets....7:19 | Moon sets.10:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:12 | Gov. Island.12:01 | Hell Gate..11:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..................FRIDAY, Aug. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Britannic, Thompson, Liverpool, Eng., R. J. Cortis; Egypt, Grogan, Liverpool, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Greece, Thomas, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Cornwall, Stamper, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan; Pereire, Daure, Havre, George Mackenzie; City of Brooklyn, Tibbits, Liverpool, Eng., John G. Dale; Utopia, Groat, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Beverly, Wallace, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships Henry S. Sanford, Jackson, San Francisco, Cal., Sutten & Co.; Golden Fleece, Humphrey, San Francisco, Cal., Snow & Burgess.

Barks Gessner, Christoffers, Hamburg, Ger., Herman, Koop & Co.; Johann Kepler, Spille, Hamburg, Ger., Herman, Koop & Co.; Rums, Begna, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Reindeer, Decker, Georgetown, Dem., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Mary Lourrison, Forbes, Cork, John C. Seager; Fjornanden, Lawsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens, Bockman & Co.; Espresso, Dodero, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Carlton, Coggins, Stettin, Ger., Brett, Son & Co.; Fortuna, Zimmerman, Stettin, Prus., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Perces Hinkley, Small, Alicante, Spain, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Charlotte, Whittemon, Bristol, Eng., Miller & Houghton; San Raffaele, Cacace, Odessa, Russia, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Don Quixote, Munroe, Gottenberg, Sweden, Swan & Son; Leonora, Blood, Stettin, Prus., Swan & Son; Alice M. Putnam, Rogers, Genoa, Italy, Parsons & Loud; Annie Batchelder, Steelman, Palermo, Sicily, Evans, Ball & Co.

Schrs. Dart, Campbell, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Nellie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Nellie Scott, Milan, Bergen, Norway, Brett, Son & Co.; Luay, Coalwell, Eastport, Me., John Boynton Sons; S. C. Evans, Yates, Rosario, Argentine Republic, W. H. T. Hughes; W. L. Burroughs, Smith, Konigsberg, Ger., Thomas Denham's Nephew & Co.; Orio P. Hallock, Sharrett, Alexandria, Va., and Georgetown, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; Cecile, Anderson, Cape Hayti, B. J. Wenberg.

Sloop Mary Atwater, Hawkins, New-Haven, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Jansen, Rotterdam July 25, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. In lat. 45, lon. 50, saw a large iceberg; same date, lat. 43, lon. 57, spoke steam-ship Palm, (of Liverpool,) bound E.; no date, lat. 41, lon. 65, passed a British ship bound W., showing signal letters N. O. F. B.

Steam-ships, (Ger.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, July 24, and Southampton 27th, with mdse. and 31 cabin and 243 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 2, lat. 46 25, lon. 47 29 to lat. 46 05, lon. 48 55, passed several icebergs; 3d, lat. 43 44, lon. 55 55, passed steam-ship Palm, bound E.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Zimmerman, Havana July 31, and Nassau, Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Aug. 1, lat. 31 40, lon. 75 18, saw whaling schr. Louisa, (of Boston,) cruising.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London July 24, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Bark President, (new, 875 tons,) Parker, of and 9 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall Bros.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Lidskjalf, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Bristol July 3, in ballast to master. Is anchored in lower bay for orders.

Bark Fornjot, (Norw.,) Svendsen, Dundalk, July 9, in ballast to master.—Is anchored in Lower bay for orders.

Bark Astronom, (Ger.,) Klabber, Bremen, 45 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Hermann Behrent, (Ger.,) Dillwitz, Aberdeen, 42 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Leif Eriksen, (Norw.,) Mathiesen, Greenock, July 16, in ballast to order.

Schr. L. Holway, Bryant, Jonesport, N. S., 8 ds., with spiling to a Richardson & Co.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Moss, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dolner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Tolar & Hart—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Maria L. Fuller, Smith, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to master.

Schr. Ella Brown, (of Machias,) Drydequash, N. B., 3 ds., with spiling to A. Richardson & Co.

Schr. John Williamson, of and 15 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to J. Stratton.

Schr. Margaret, Clark, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Cochrane, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber to George Rowland.

Schr. Sylvan Glen, Hall, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Electra, Hubbard, Nantucket, with fish to E. Haley & Co.

Schr. Francis Corwin, Delaney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Havens, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William H. Bowen, Dill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Youman, Reed, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Clark, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ceres, Clark, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Anna H. March, Woodward, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. K. Woodward, Woodward, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. William McCobb, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Nathan Shaler, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Seaport, Velsor, Northport.

Schr. Jesse Ballen, Randall, Pawtucket.

Schr. Anna, Ryder, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Foam, Lynch, Bristol, for Trenton.

Schr. William Clark, Greene, Virginia.

Schr. William E. Woodall, Russell, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. S. E.; cloudy.

Sld. bark N. S. De los Angelos, for Santander.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—Cld. ship Grey Eagle, Lucas, Rio Janeirio.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Arr. brig Ida C., (Br.,) Hansen, from Port au Platte; schrs. Addie Walton, Hamilton, from Georgetown, D. C.; Belle Hardy, Kelley, from Baltimore; Almeda, Wilder, from Alexandria; W. G. R. Mowry, Eaton, from Philadelphia; A. Corson, Corson, from do.; Mary B. Rankin, Mitchell, from Hoboken; Matthew Kenney, Barler, from Port Johnson; Z. L. Adams, Robbins, from Rondout.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Aug. 6—A. M.—Steam-ship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool, passed out at 7:45 last evening; bark Aker sld. for Philadelphia early this morning; schr. Fakir, before reported in distress, remains; bark Kate Sancton, schr. V. L. Hickman, and about twenty-five sail are waiting favorable winds; steamer Richmond arr. from New-York at 5 P. M. yesterday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 6.—Arr. bark Voyager, from Martinique, for orders. The pilot-boat Starkey spoke the schr. Carrie Heyer, from Providence, for Charleston, off Cape Henry yesterday. She had been S. of Hatteras twice, and encountered heavy weather.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 6.—Ship Alexandra, from Antwerp, and bark Athlete, from London, via Sidney, passed up yesterday.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 6—A. M.—Passed down, schrs. Jos. Eaton, Addie B. Bacon, E. F. Caboda, E. M. Bulher, and a packet for Norfolk.

Passed up, schrs. Mary E. Long, J. J. Cowperthwaite, and steamer Alliance, from Richmond.

Noon.—Passed down, schrs. William L. Elkins, H. Paige, Sarah Ward, and Paul P. Keller, for Boston; schrs. John A. Griffin, for Providence; Jessie W. Knight, Rebecca Plummel, Jed Frye, S. L. Burns, Abel W. Parker, Arthur, and James H. Gordon.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Cld. steamers Philadelphia, Davis, New-York; W. Whillden, Reggans, Baltimore; schrs. J. R. Bodwell, Wallace, Fox Island; R. W. Huddell, Deputy, Gloucester; E. Sinnickson, Pennewell, Gloucester; M. C. Trainer, Oskins, Lynn; W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Ipswich; S. Carlton, Burk, East Braintree; Abbott Lawrence, Handy, Chelsea; J. S. Shindler, Lee, Marblehead; M. D. Cranmer, Homer, Somerset; Espress Tilton, Hewson, Charlestown; Caroline Young, Young, Cambridgeport; Emma B. Shaw, Springer, Milton; A. Corson, Corson, Boston.

Arr. steam-ships Vindicator, Rogers, Providence; Alliance, Carr, Richmond; John S. Shriver, Wood, Baltimore; Mayflower, Fultz, New-York; M. E. Simmons, Gandy, Richmond; bark Providence, Coolfleet, Dublin; schrs. C. F. Young, Hume, Windsor, N. S.; George Walker, Cole, Portland.

Sld. steam-ship Williamsport, for Salem.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 4.—Arr., schrs. Annie Bliss, Charleston, for Weymouth; Hattie Card, Perth Amboy, for Salem; Austin, Turk's Island for orders; New-Zealand, Bangor, for Providence; E. H. Atwood, Damariscotta, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Matthew Kenney, Parallel, Idaho, R. C. Thomas, Laura Robinson, Charles Carroll, Sea Flower, E. Arcularius, Addie Ryarson, C. R. Flint, Caroline Knight, Pennsylvania, Fahmaroo, Maggie Todd, Thomas Hix, Medford, M. P., (Br.,) for East Greenwich; Mansfield, and Mary Baker.

The schr. Jachin has completed her repairs and is ready for sea.

Aug. 5—Arr. brig Josie A. Deveraux, Baltimore, for Boston; schrs. George E. Young and Maggie M. Rivers, Baltimore, for Boston; Helen E. Russell, New-York, for do.; Yreka, Perth Amboy, for do.; Etta M. Barter, Baltimore, for Portland; Annie V. Bergen, Georgetown, D. C., for Danversport; Leontine, Poughkeepsie, for Salem; R. L. L. Kinney, New-York, for Rockland; Mary Lee, Newton, do., for Sullivan; Ada S. Allen, do., for Pembroke; Jennie F. Wiley, do., for Bath; Mary Theall, Providence, for St. John; Hattie E. Simpson, Windsor, for Alexandria; yacht Ariel, from New-York, on a cruise.

Sld. schrs. R. L. Kenney and Hattie Card.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—Brig Erie, from Baltimore, which arr. here to-day, has been ashore on Bahama Banks, jettisoned small portion of her cargo of iron ties; vessel is leaking slightly and will have to haul out.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 6.—Arr. bark Falcon, Allen, Atlantic Ocean, whaling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—Cld. steamer Juniata, Catherne, Havana.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 6.—Arr. schr. George and Emily, New-York, for Yarmouth; bark Norton, Stover, Philadelphia. Cld. schr. Annie Freeman, Baracoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 5.—Cld. ships Alcatraz, (Br.,) Clements, Cork; Bayard, (Br.,) Heard, do.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—Cld. schrs. George B. Loud and Silver Spray, Bath.

MARINE DISASTERS.

QUEBEC, Aug. 6.—The schr. Lady Elgin, with a cargo of salt and flour for Labrador, struck on a sunken rock at the Breakwater this morning, when her bottom came out and cargo and vessel became a total loss. The vessel is insured.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 6.—The English ship Wm. Nelson is reported wrecked on Sable Island. The crew have been saved, but the cargo is lost.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Aug. 4.—Sld. H. Houston, Griffin, north of Hatteras; schrs. E. S. Powell, Williams, do.; Fanny R. Williams, Shearer, do.; Lizzie Batchelder, English, do.

HALIFAX, Aug. 5.—Sld. bark Emerald, (Norw.,) Peterson, Hatlepool.

Arr. Aug. 6, schrs. Isaac Rich, Bay of Islands, and Geo. F. Farr, Grand Banks, for Gloucester.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—Sld. brig Sportsman, Blanchard, north of Hatteras.

Sld. Aug. 6, brigs Mannel, (Sp.,) Ponce, New-York; Geo. Burnham, Palmer, north of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, Aug. 5.—Sld. bark Robinson Crusoe, Robinson, north of Hatteras.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 6.—Cld. ships Minnie N. Gerow, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool; Tyro, (Br.,) Robbins, Liverpool. Arr. ship Andrew Lovett, (Br.,) Durkee, Bristol; bark St. Andrew, (Br.,) Dick, Bremen.

TRINIDAD, July 26.—Arr. brig Emily Raymond, (Br.,) Starrell, Cienfuegos; schr. Ida M. Eldridge, Eldridge, Cienfuegos.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Sld. for the United States: Fadrenolaudet, Red Jacket, Brage, Maxwell, Lorenzo, Zio Lorenzo, Albion, Capt. Fredericksen, Lady Dufferin, Hampton Court, Salacia, Larkspur, J. W. Beard; Reynard, Velox, Prinds Mauritz, Setlid, Derwent, Urbano, Monkshaven, Helios, Capt. Kriezel; Belmont, Yarra Yarra, Alice, Capt. Dyer, and Demarchi.

Arr. out on the 27th ult: Belle Hooper, Nellie Shaw, Grand Karlovaz, the latter at Constantinople.

Arr. out on the 5th inst: Empire, Excelsior, Kate Agnes, Chiarina, Ailsa, St. Vincent, the latter at Falmouth.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 6.—The White Star steamer Adriatic sld. from this harbor at 11:30 this morning, for New-York.

BRISTOL, Aug. 6.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Symons, from New-York July 22, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, Aug. 6.—The Allan Line steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Baltimore July 23, Halifax 27th, and St. John, N. B., 29th, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The United States steamer Franklin is expected to arrive at Southampton about the 9th inst.

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TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NEW SUNDAY EXCURSION.
THE PLYMOUTH ROCK
Will
TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 8,
Make an Excursion to
CITY OF BRIDGEPORT,
Leaving foot of Murray st., North River, at 8:30 A. M.
Foot of 23d st., East River, at 9 o'clock.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. Children, half price.

OCEAN EXCURSION.
The steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK
will
THIS SATURDAY, AUG. 7,
make an
AFTERNOON OCEAN EXCURSION,
Passing in close proximity to the beach at Long Branch and sailing out upon the sea.
BOAT LEAVES
Foot 23d st., North River, at 3 P. M.
Foot Murray st., (Pier No. 28,) North River, at 3:30.
Returns to City at 9 o'clock.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR; children, half price.
Next Sunday—To Bridgeport.